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Focus

Tiny railroad fights back

By Colin Stewart

Boston
The personal railroad empire of Peter Verges was in jeopardy. But he fought back and won, in a case that typifies many of the problems of U.S. railroads today, and of small businesses that depend on them, as the energy-short nation struggles to reorganize and streamline its creaking passenger and freight network.

Mr. Verges's struggle was shared by his locomotive crew, track-repair crew, vice-president, and general manager. Natural enough in the circumstances — even more so when one discovers that Mr. Verges holds all these jobs himself.

He runs his "empire" single-handedly — the 5.8-mile Narragansett Pier Railroad, on which he hauls freight cars filled with chemicals and lumber from Penn Central Railroad tracks in Kingston, R.I., to companies in Kingston and Wakefield, R.I.

After supper each night, he has a part-time job hauling more freight on the nearby six-mile Seaview line.

Freight lost to truckers

Through the years, he has seen the Narragansett Pier Railroad go through the changes which have affected larger railroads: passenger service ended, unprofitable track (to the pier itself) abandoned, rail freight lost to truckers.

Last month, Mr. Verges was suddenly faced with an unfamiliar task, shared by many other businessmen in the Northeast and Midwest: how to keep his small business from being destroyed by the government's attempt to save the bankrupt Penn Central railroad.

Under preliminary plans by the U.S. Railway Association (formed by Congress to bail out the Penn Central and seven other bankrupt railroads), freight services would be ended on money-losing Penn Central branch lines. Included is the Rhode Island Shore Line, the one track which connects to the Narragansett Pier Railroad.

"Zing!" Mr. Verges said. "The plan came out, and a big chunk of the Shore Line was missing." Without the Shore Line, Mr. Verges is out of business.

Preliminary Railway Association plans called for abandonment of about 6,200 miles of branch lines, unless freight service on the lines is subsidized by state governments, with federal help. (The plan would not directly affect passenger trains.)

Bricks and chickens

Now, along those 6,200 miles of branch lines, thousands of owners and operators of large and small businesses are trying to convince state or federal officials that the rails leading to their loading docks should not be torn up or sold for scrap.

Stone Creek Brick Company in Stone Creek, Ohio, for instance, has to oblige for a state rail subsidy to get its 100 annual freight cars to haul bricks.

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Chaos on the road to Tuy Hoa

Massive panic retreat mirrors Vietnam tragedy

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tuy Hoa, Vietnam
A burning truck marked the spot where the ambush had occurred and fires burning at 10 different places on both sides of the road showed where defending helicopter gunships had fired their rockets and machine guns.

In the middle of the flames and smoke, the convoy crawled onward, nearing the safety of the town of Tuy Hoa just six miles away on the coast.

A chaotic mixture of as many as 80,000 soldiers and civilians was strung out for miles along the sandy

provincial road. Some had come from as far away as Kontum, 170 miles to the northwest, and some had been on the road for as many as 11 days.

They traveled on armored vehicles, buses, three-wheeled Lambretta taxis, and Honda motorbikes. Some walked, and when the ambushes occurred, they ran.

In terms of human suffering and sheer size, it had to be one of the biggest, and surely one of the most tragic, retreats of the long Vietnam war.

In all, as many as 10,000 soldiers and Army engineers started out on the road to Tuy Hoa, and there were up to 80,000 civilians.

Thousands made it to Tuy Hoa Tuesday evening. But many more were left behind, and it is thought highly unlikely that they will ever reach the safety of the coast. At least two-thirds of the original convoy was halted by an ambush and road blocks between Pleiku and Phu Bon.

The soldiers had been given as little as two hours warning before the massive withdrawals began on March 16 from the Central Highlands town of Kontum, the military region headquarters at Pleiku, and the provincial headquarters at Phu Bon. Their dependents and other civilians were taken by surprise.

At the beginning, none of these

towns was under attack. But it was enough for many of the people to see the soldiers leaving for them to decide to take to the road.

At one point on the road, virtually within sight of Tuy Hoa, small groups of guerrillas were firing at the convoy from houses, rice paddies, and tree-lines. The road was raised above the surrounding fields, making each vehicle a neatly silhouetted target. The guerrillas had before them what amounted to a shooting gallery.

The road, provincial Route 7, led through an old National Liberation Front base area and had not been used by Saigon government forces for some 10 years. It was not surprising

that the convoy encountered mines and snipers, and even artillery fire.

But from the air, parts of the landscape below looked terribly peaceful. Only a half-mile from the road, farmers were busy harvesting one of the best rice crops they had seen in years. Other people could be seen tending cattle. It was difficult to believe that ambushes were occurring in this beautiful setting.

But then one suddenly saw a body lying face down on a sand flat. Close to the road people were running. A motley collection of vehicles made a dash to get past a burning truck. Groundfire hit two of the Vietnamese

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By Sven Simon

Lisbon threat? Armed Forces Movement man at a government building

Portuguese intent worries Europe

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

If continuing Communist gains in Portugal are not stopped by the dogged resistance of the country's moderates, Moscow will have succeeded for the first time in outflanking NATO in Europe. And the outflanking will have been done at the point of the European mainland closest to the United States, which guards the northern approach to the Strait of Gibraltar.

In Western Europe, the fallout is likely to be immediate on:

1. Governments — of NATO members and of Spain.

Can a Communist-controlled nation be allowed to remain within NATO military framework?

2. Noncommunist parties.

3. Communist parties.

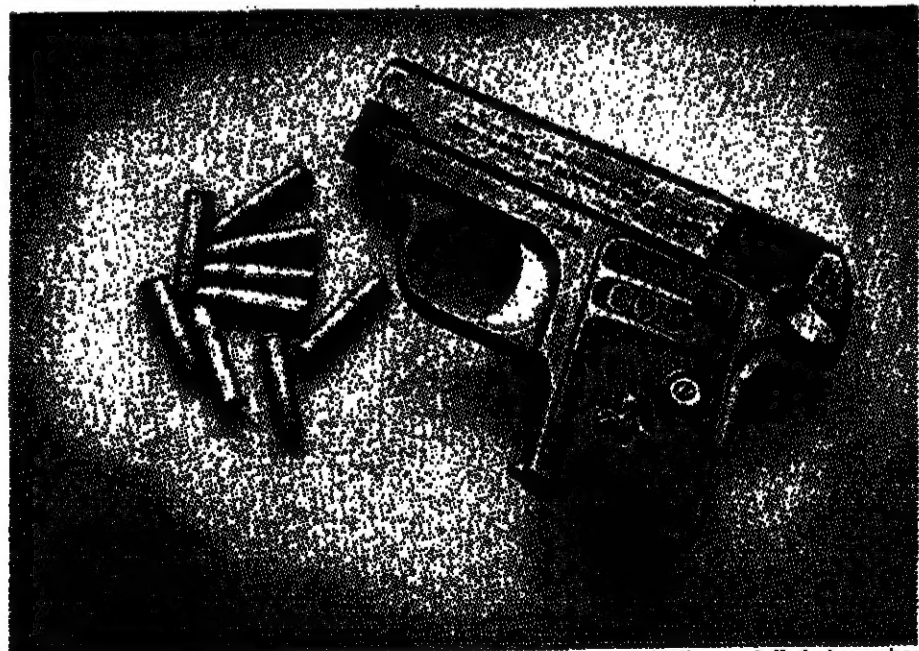
In European NATO countries, as in the U.S., the question will arise of whether a Portugal in which pro-Moscow Communists are in control of the government can be allowed to stay in the alliance, sharing in its secrets and its defense planning.

Portuguese Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal, whose party's position has been strengthened in the new Cabinet, has said he does not intend to press for Portugal's withdrawal from

NATO for the time being. But NATO governments are likely to be less exercised by Portugal's own willingness to be within or without the alliance than by the shift within the Portuguese Government in the direction of client status with the Soviet Union.

Further down the road is the possible effect of such a gain for Moscow on weak or exposed European NATO governments. They might think the more prudent course thenceforward would be to bend before rather than resist Soviet pressure. On the other hand, if Soviet pressure (or Communist heavy-handedness in Portugal)

*Please turn to Page 4



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Handguns—control compromise in sight?

Congress believed on target with compromise effort at gun control

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Congress is believed quietly edging toward a breakthrough on gun control.

The result may be the first tightening of U.S. gun laws since the Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. assassinations in 1968.

The emerging strategy strikes a compromise likely to fully satisfy neither the gun lobby nor the national

disarmers, but claiming one great advantage — reportedly a good chance of being enacted into law.

The thrust of the compromise, as disclosed to this newspaper, is to leave most of Americans' estimated 35 million handguns under private ownership, but systematically to register them all.

"We may have the beginnings of a package that might go," says Rep. Robert McClory (R) of Illinois, ranking minority member of the House, crime subcommittee holding hearings on gun control. *Please turn to Page 4

Kissinger moves to shore up U.S. world influence

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is trying to avoid any further weakening of United States influence around the world by his forceful linking of events in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

This is the impression of observers here in the wake of Mr. Kissinger's latest press conference, at which the Secretary painted a dire picture of damage to U.S. national security itself unless Congress reversed itself and approved aid for Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Congressional sources saw Mr. Kissinger's appeal as a strongly worded moral case for aid requests which, nonetheless, will almost certainly be defeated in Congress.

What is at stake

The Secretary insists, however, that what is at stake is the ability of other nations around the world to believe U.S. words and actions.

Beyond this, he raises the specter of wholesale gains for those interests inimical to the United States. He does not name those interests, but he clearly means Moscow, Peking, and Hanoi.

Failure to aid South Vietnam, he indicated, could bring a "massive

New Saudi King: same policy Page 2

shift in the policies of other countries, and an ultimate threat to U.S. national security."

Meanwhile, a high-ranking Israeli source attached high significance to the Secretary's reaffirmation of commitment to Israel's survival and the U.S. willingness, if invited, to attempt once again an American-sponsored Middle Eastern negotiation.

The source observed that in Israeli eyes the Secretary's gloom on the

Middle East, apparently under the impact of the failure of his negotiations, was hardly suitable to a great power which, the source said, would do better to be concentrating on positive new approaches to the problem.

Mr. Kissinger, appealing to Americans to show a sense of responsibility toward America's allies, said reluctance to support Vietnam was one of the reasons he was not able to elicit enough confidence in the Middle East to make a success of his mediation.

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U.S. will for defense questioned

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
In the wake of Communist military successes in South Vietnam and Cambodia and Portugal's slide to the left, there is visible concern in some European capitals about West Europe's own defense.

And the concern centers on the United States.

"America: a helpless giant," was the heading of a long Page 1 editorial in the respected, moderate Frankfurter Allgemeine newspaper. The all too obvious question being asked unofficially is whether the U.S. will stand behind its defense commitments in the Western alliance.

The question is asked more intently in West Germany than elsewhere because this country borders East Germany and Czechoslovakia, both Warsaw Pact nations. And West Germany hovers over West Berlin, deep inside East German territory, like a mother hen. *Please turn to Page 4

Getting U.S. to live up to its GI bills

Veterans set to battle Washington

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas
Some of the 7.3 million Vietnam-era veterans in the United States are mapping strategy to obtain more help finding jobs, continuing their education, and getting better health care.

Federal laws already promise such benefits. But Veterans say the government is lagging in making those laws work.

These views emerge here from members of the National Association of Concerned Veterans (NACV), a voluntary organization of mostly young veterans, which is holding its annual meeting this week.

Moves to get aid

"A lot of laws on the books are not being complied with," charges Timothy Craig, NACV president. To pry loose more help from the federal government, NACV, which has about 300 chapters across the country, plans to:

- Step up its lobbying in Congress and state legislatures.
- Seek greater publicity for the needs of what they call the "forgotten" veterans.
- Stir interest among more young veterans to work for obtaining benefits they are legally entitled to have.

If all else fails, the NACV may turn to legal pressure, leaders of the

organization say. NACV once successfully sued the federal government to win release of \$25 million for a college recruitment program for veterans that former President Nixon had impounded.

Colorado suit noted

The Colorado Association of College Veterans, several of whose leaders are active in NACV, is suing the U.S. Department of Labor and the Colorado Division of Employment for allegedly failing to give veterans priority assistance in job finding or training, as required under federal law.

Last fall the General Accounting Office, which serves a watchdog role for Congress, strongly criticized the Department of Labor for not doing enough for veterans.

"I don't think we are doing half as well on many things as we ought to," Ben Burdetsky, a top Labor Department official, told NACV delegates here. But, he said in an interview later, "There's lots of competition for a limited number of jobs."

Advance notice required

Veterans are entitled to a 48-hour advance notice on many jobs listed with the federally funded state employment offices. But some companies list job openings on Friday and fill them on Monday before an office can tap its long list of unemployed

veterans, Mr. Burdetsky told the delegates.

Firms contracting with the federal government for more than \$10,000 are required to list job openings with a state employment office. But too often, said Mr. Burdetsky, "by the time they [employers] get them into the office half the jobs have been filled."

"Millions of jobs should be listed that aren't being listed," says Norman B. Hartnett of the Disabled American Veterans.

Coming soon:

FORGOTTEN VETERANS

On Tuesday, April 1, the Monitor will launch its new compact-sized format with the first of four probing articles on what can be done to help the almost 2 million "forgotten" Vietnam-era veterans in the U.S.

The articles will look at what is being done — and what more can be done — to help "forgotten" vets readjust to civilian life.

Da Nang emptying slowly

AID airlift strained in Viet evacuation

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The American airlift out of besieged Da Nang, South Vietnam, is being hindered by lack of money and aircraft.

Officials of the Agency for International Development (AID) say they will be operating only one aircraft, making some five round-trip flights a day between Da Nang, South Vietnam's second largest city, and Cam Ranh Bay, the huge, former U.S. supply base on the south-central coast.

AID also is operating six barges and five tugs in the evacuation — the water trip taking two days one way.

Although the South Vietnamese also are using some civilian aircraft, and some ships (mainly old equipment), the earliest date that AID officials say they can definitely get a jumbo jet aircraft would be April 1. They are trying to speed that date up.

The smaller Boeing 727 jet now in use can carry up to 375 persons a trip.

A double-decker, cargo Boeing 747, meanwhile, stripped of seats and paneling inside the aircraft, conceivably could carry up to 1,200 persons. During the recent evacuation of Darwin, Australia, following a hurricane there, some 750 passengers were carried out on a 747 with its internal seating system.

Da Nang, on the Vietnamese coast in Quangnam Province some 50 miles below Hue, is threatened from the north and south by Communist forces.

Meanwhile, hordes of refugees from the fallen northern and central highlands provinces have been streaming into Da Nang in recent days. Some U.S. officials have spoken of evacuating as many as 350,000 people from the city during the next several weeks. Whether even that will be realistically possible, given equipment shortages and the ferocious push on the city by North Vietnamese forces, is a real question.

Flying out that many refugees, it is grimly noted here, would be roughly equivalent to transporting more than the population of Providence, R.I.

Even if the jumbo jet is not available at once, AID officials say they are pleased with the speed and performance of the 727. Getting the people on and off the smaller aircraft is much faster, they say, than dealing with the huge 747.

AID is currently operating on what is in effect fiscal year 1974 appropriations monies based on a continuing congressional resolution. As of this writing, President Ford has not yet signed the money bill for fiscal year 1975. Even when he does, an official notes, it will take "several weeks" for the Treasury Department to get funds to AID.

Saudi continuity seems assured

Khalid rule to be backed by Fahd 'cabinet';
Israel expects hardened line from Riyadh

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The first hours in power of Saudi Arabia's new sovereign, King Khalid, produced no signs that there would be any change in the late King Faisal's policies of moderation, prudent militancy in the Arab cause, anticommunism, and rapid modernization of the oil-rich kingdom.

Prince Fahd, the new Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister, is generally expected to emerge as the real power behind the throne.

But many experts believe Fahd may form a sort of collective leadership with such men as Petroleum Minister Ahmed Zaki al-Yamani, Deputy Oil Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal (King Faisal's son), Abdallah al-Kuraishi, governor of the Saudi central bank, and Hisham Naszer, president of the planning board.

[Nearly a million people gathered in the streets of Riyadh, the Saudi capital, for King Faisal's funeral Wednesday. Many foreign leaders were present. U.S. Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller flew from Washington to express President Ford's condolences.]

Like King Faisal, Prince Fahd is a firm believer in lower oil prices. Last October he told a Beirut interviewer: "How much longer will the consumer

be able to foot the bill for the rise in oil prices, at a time when his entire economic and industrial system is shaky? We are all duty bound to bear our responsibility toward world society."

U.S. diplomatic experts in the Middle East welcome the emphasis and continuity shown by the new Saudi regime as reassuring for the close Saudi-American relationship, which was formalized in the sweeping technical, economic, and cultural pact concluded by the two countries last year.

Prince Fahd heads the joint Saudi-U.S. committee, directed on the U.S. side by Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky. The committee is now mapping out permanent cooperation between Riyadh and Washington in everything from educational exchanges to industrialization.

Events since Faisal's murder on Tuesday so far seem to support the official version that the act was an isolated one, not linked to a conspiracy or a military or other upheaval in the kingdom.

Communications remained open, though difficult. The 43,000-man Saudi armed forces, under Defense and Air Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdel Aziz, half-brother of Faisal and full brother of Crown Prince Fahd, were first to send a cable of support read over the Riyadh radio.

Francis Omer reports from Tel Aviv, Israel:

A first appraisal here of the change of regime in Riyadh was that it would probably mean a hardening of Saudi Arabia's attitude toward Israel.

Other comments on the assassination of King Faisal were that:

• It could presage increasing instability within Saudi Arabia, with a growing danger to the monarchy.

• It could lead to sharpening rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran over the Persian Gulf.

The new Crown Prince, Fahd, is seen in Tel Aviv as an energetic advocate of a hard-line policy both regarding Israel and oil policy toward the Western countries.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in newspaper interviews that nations dealing with Arab countries must recognize that political instability was inherent in the Arab world and could turn treaties and agreements into scraps of paper overnight.

"A most important element in the killing is that political assassination is a fact of life in the Arab lands and every country doing business with them must carefully take this into consideration," he said.

Israeli analysts say that the rapid increase of Saudi wealth has generated a dramatic rise of new social layers in that country, some of them with disruptive ambitions.

Muskie: Wallace could build momentum

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Sen. Edmund S. Muskie sees it to be "conceivable" that George C. Wallace will come into the Democratic National Convention with the majority of delegates and win the presidential nomination.

"It is conceivable," he said, "that given the present mood of electorate, Wallace could start in the primaries and build up the same kind of momentum that George McGovern built in 1972."

"He would not be my choice," the onetime front-runner for the nomination in 1972 told a group of reporters over breakfast. "I don't like the kind of leadership that plays on people's discontent. You need a man with a constructive approach to unite the people and get the kind of programs the nation needs."

Leadership question

However, Mr. Muskie left the door open for possibly supporting Wallace at the convention when he added: "I don't like that kind of leadership. If he were to display another kind of leadership between now and the convention, I would take another look at him."

Senator Muskie thus becomes the first of the major figures in the Democratic Party to indicate the strong possibility of a Wallace presidential nomination.

The usual answer from key Democrats these days is that Mr. Wallace would come into the convention with no more than one-third of the delegates — and that he would not be able to build on that percentage.

Won't stop Wallace

The Senator — the Democratic running mate of Hubert H. Humphrey in the 1968 presidential race — refuses to take steps to head off a Wallace nomination.

To the suggestion that he might join with other leading Democrats to support a single candidate in a stop-Wallace effort, the Senator said that such a "cabal" would tend to help, not damage, the Wallace presidential bid.

"This is not a moral judgment" on Governor Wallace, Mr. Muskie said of his present opposition to the Alabama Governor as either a presidential or vice-presidential nominee. "Nor is it a personal judgment," he added. "I find him kind of likeable."

Muskie candidacy?

Of his own possible candidacy the Senator said, "I haven't convinced myself there could be another chance [for me]."

He said that "possibly" by this summer he may become convinced that he should run and enter the primaries.

But he left the impression that, as of now, the only way he thought he could win the nomination would be if there were a deadlock among the delegates.

He said he saw no possibility of Mr. Wallace's getting the nomination in this manner. Instead, he sees "Wallace's best chance" coming "from building on the mood of the country in the primaries."

Could the next Olympics be in Pretoria, South Africa?



There's no reason why it couldn't — except that South Africa itself is barred from the Olympic Games.

We were expelled a few years ago at the insistence of some nations who claimed that equal opportunity in sport for the different races did not exist in South Africa.

(In golf, South Africa has more black players competing in professional tournaments than even the United States.)

Responsible voices in the Olympic movement objected to this irrational ban but were soon drowned.

With our black and white merit teams denied access to the Olympic Games in Mexico City in 1968 and more recently Munich, we had to find another way of providing them with international competition.

In 1973 we staged our own mini-Olympics, attended by more than 2,000 sportsmen from all over the world. In Pretoria they competed for gold, silver and bronze, regardless of race, color or creed.

Since then, we have hosted many other international events and world championships.

There is no reason why South Africa should not host the next real Olympics — providing she is accepted back into the Olympic community.

And why shouldn't she be?

Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Information Counsellor, South African Embassy, 3051 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., WASHINGTON D.C. 20008.

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Campaign fund goes from red ink to black

Carter, presidential hopes growing, draws middle-of-road plaudits

By John Dillia
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
Jimmy Carter's presidential campaign, pumped up with \$100,000 in new money, has targeted the Florida and New Hampshire primaries as critical to the 1976 race.

The former Georgia Governor already has gone hand-shaking in Florida seven times this year — and he swings through the Sunshine State again this week.

"If I don't do well in Florida, I certainly don't deserve to be President," says Mr. Carter.

His three-month-old campaign also has marched twice into New Hamp-

shire, including once through —15 degree snowy weather.

Political analysts rate Mr. Carter a long shot for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination; but they add that factors now are cutting these odds a bit.

Less formidable foes

His opposition, who once might have included Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts, now looks less formidable. The front-runner, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington, has lots of money, but is unproven at the polls.

Mr. Carter's campaign treasury — \$10,000 in the red two months ago — now is comfortably in the black. Aides

had estimated their candidate could stay in the race with a minimum of \$300,000 to \$400,000 this year. But they've already raised \$240,000, including \$100,000 from a March 24 fund-raising dinner here.

Finally, of Mr. Carter's forays into 24 states since January 20 have been favorably received — often generating a glowing press reaction. He's seen as a Southern surprise — a break with the Maddoxes, the Wallaces, and Barnetts. He hopes the contrast will help him.

Good prospects

"I think he's going to do okay here, considering the present field of candidates," says Mike Abrams, Demo-

cratic chairman in Dade County (Miami), Fla.

"He just spoke to 1,000 south Florida Democrats, and he didn't get any negative reaction. He did get some positive reaction," Mr. Abrams said.

Editorial comment sometimes is even more effusive:

"Seldom has a candidate without a faded name made such a fast and favorable impression on Iowans," wrote James Flansburg in the Des Moines Sunday Register.

"Governor Carter's remarks were entirely refreshing," said the Henderson (Ky.) Gleaner-Journal in an editorial. "His candidacy represents a break with the past. His low key, straightforward approach to the is-

suess of the day is an encouraging sign that worthy men are available for highest office in the land."

Conservative appeal

Robert Healy wrote in the Boston Globe: "Carter . . . is a kind of Kennedy Southerner . . . he is a liberal but not so liberal as to turn away conservatives. He is bright and attractive."

Ironically, if Mr. Carter's campaign has a major hurdle to leap, it can be found almost next door to his Plains, Ga., peanut farm — just across the border from Alabama.

Gov. George C. Wallace, sitting on a huge campaign war chest and organizing a large campaign team, is

expected to charge full force into the Florida fray, now less than a year away.

Wallace strategy?

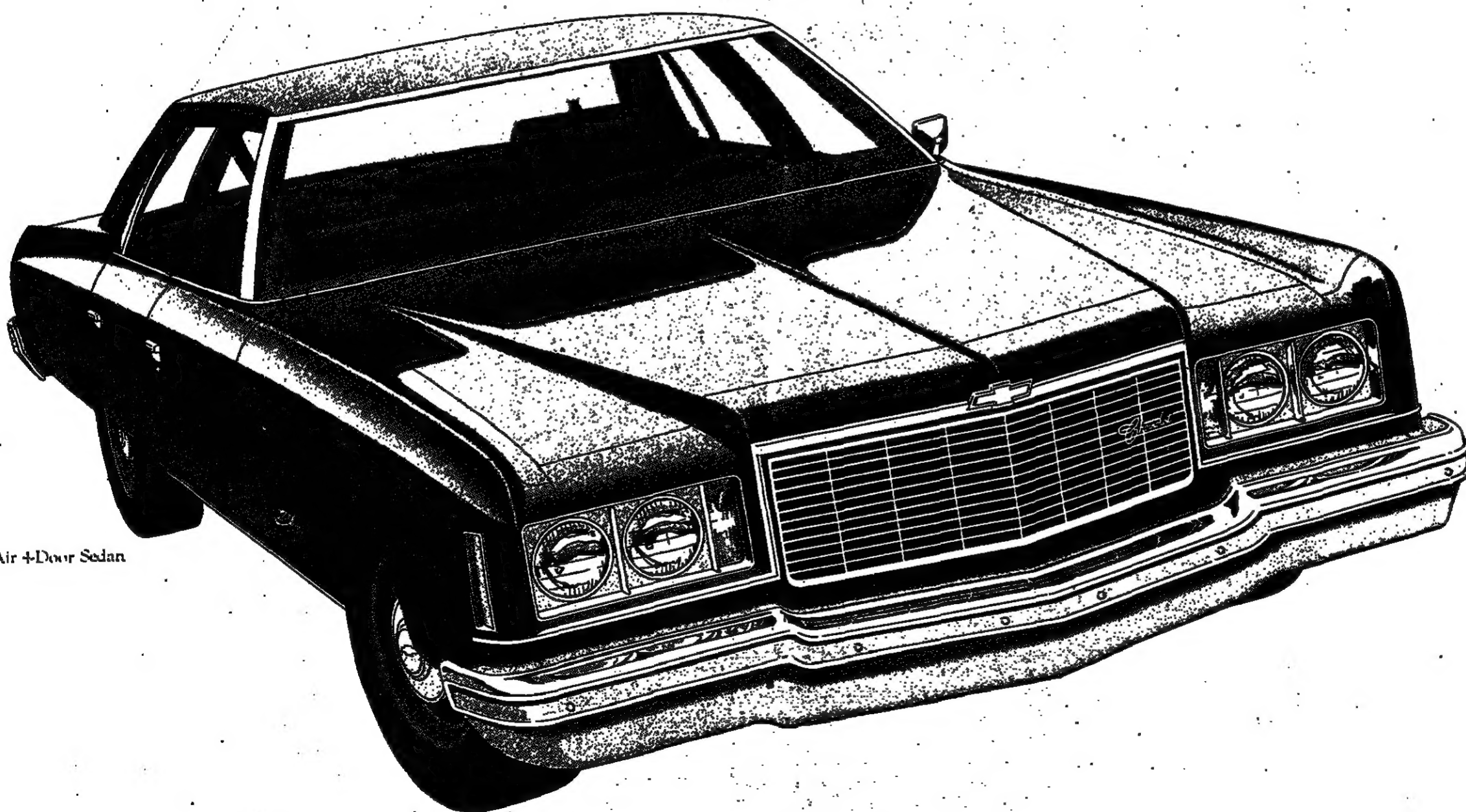
The Alabama Governor used Florida in 1972 to propel himself into national attention. He won 41.5 percent of the vote against 10 other candidates. It is not lost on the Carter camp that the Florida race in 1972 nearly destroyed the campaigns of Democratic hopefuls like John V. Lindsay and Edmund S. Muskie.

"Florida is going to be crucial, as it was in 1972," Mr. Carter said recently. "After New Hampshire, and after Florida, there won't be many of us left — I'd say a maximum of three."



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Inside the news-briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Viet Cong flag flies over Hue

Saigon

Viet Cong forces hoisted their flag over the old imperial capital of Hue early Wednesday, the Viet Cong announced.

South Vietnamese troops abandoned Hue, South Vietnam's fourth largest city, on Tuesday. Most of the city's 200,000 residents had already fled.

Some Cambodian troops abandon defensive posts

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Three hundred government soldiers walked away from a defensive position east of Phnom Penh while troops west of the capital were reluctant to fight because of a possible cutoff in U.S. aid, field reports said Wednesday.

Meanwhile, communist-led insurgents blasted Phnom Penh's airport and the city itself with 64 rockets, killing eight persons and wounding 20. The U.S. airlift of rice, fuel, and ammunition continued without interruption. Military sources said the insurgents also drove government forces from more than half a dozen positions east and west of Phnom Penh.

Bork challenges minimum legal fees

Washington

The government has asked the Supreme Court to bring lawyers' fees under anti-trust laws and "help to vindicate the legal profession." Solicitor General Robert H. Bork presented arguments before the court Tuesday in a suit challenging minimum fee schedules set by bar associations.

The suit was brought by a Reston, Va., couple, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Goldfarb, and the court allowed the government to argue on their side. "Charging a fee is one place where lawyers and their clients have an inescapable conflict of interest," said Mr. Bork. "It is difficult to see why the lawyers should be permitted to pit their collective strength against the client in the name of professional ethics."

Consequently, he argued, the Sherman Anti-trust Act should apply to minimum fee schedules.

Waldheim 'not surprised' at Viet 'peace' collapse

Vienna

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in an interview critical of Dr. Henry Kissinger's style of diplomacy, was quoted Wednesday as saying "nobody should be surprised at the collapse of the 1973 Vietnam peace accords."



Kurt Waldheim

Speaking in New York to the Vienna daily Die Presse, Dr. Waldheim said the argument that international problems could be solved bilaterally was untenable.

"Perhaps people couldn't understand that two years ago," he said. "But for anybody who really knew the background it can hardly be surprising that the solution worked out then has led to the situation we are in now," he said.

Ban on log exports offered in House

Washington

A bill to ban the export of unprocessed logs from federal land has been introduced in the House of Representatives by three congressmen.

Ban on germ warfare formally in force now

London

An international convention banning the use, production, and possession of biological weapons came into force Wednesday.

It became effective with the depositing by Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union of their instruments of ratification at a simple ceremony here. Similar ceremonies were scheduled in Moscow and Washington.

Disagreement aired in nuclear plant fire

Washington

A spokesman for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has disagreed with claims by environmentalists that only good luck averted a serious accident in a fire at an Alabama nuclear facility.

The fire Saturday at the Tennessee Valley Authority's Browns Ferry plant near Athens, Ala., burned through control cables to reactors No. 1 and 2 and disabled a critical safety system, officials report.

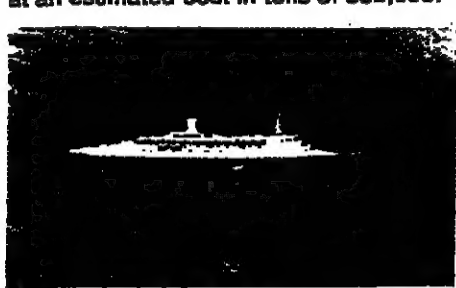
"The avoidance of a reactor core meltdown in this incident was largely the result of good luck," said David Coney, a spokesman for the Chicago-based Business and Professional People for the Public Interest.

But Frank L. Ingram, a spokesman for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, said: "I don't think it was good luck. We were able to keep the core covered. There were systems to keep the core covered."

Liner Queen Elizabeth 2 squeezes through canal

Christobal, Panama Canal Zone

The British liner Queen Elizabeth 2 has become the largest passenger ship to pass through the Panama Canal — at an estimated cost in tolls of \$38,000.



The QE2

The QE2, which is 963 feet (293 meters) long, took 11 hours to squeeze its 105 foot (32 meter) beam along the waterway and through six lock chambers where there was only two and a half feet (two-thirds of a meter) to spare on either side.

Local residents, who normally pay no heed to the constant traffic of ships between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, turned out in thousands to watch. The biggest ship through the canal previously was the German flag liner Bremen in 1939.

Daily Mirror suspends in London

London

Publication in London of Britain's largest daily newspaper, the Daily Mirror, was suspended indefinitely Wednesday, following the dismissal Tuesday night of 1,750 employees of the Mirror newspaper group.

About three million copies of the Daily Mirror are normally printed in London, another 1.5 million in Manchester.

Publication in Manchester was not affected by management's decision to fire the members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades in an industrial dispute marked by repeated strikes.

Emergency farm bill shapes up in Senate

Washington

The Senate, beginning final consideration of a bill giving emergency aid to farmers, voted Wednesday to ban imports of foreign-raised beef for 90 days.

The import moratorium, suggested by Sen. James Abourezk, (D) of South Dakota was approved on a unanimous voice vote.

Meanwhile, Sen. Frank E. Moss, (D) of Utah, said he would attempt to lower government price supports for tobacco because he finds government support for the tobacco industry inconsistent with other government programs aimed at discouraging smoking.

As introduced in the Senate, the emergency aid bill would increase tobacco supports to 70 percent of parity, up from the current rate of about 60 percent.

Griffin chides Senate on Indo-China aid

Washington

Sen. Robert P. Griffin chided congressional Democrats Wednesday for planning a 10-day Easter vacation without voting on additional military aid for Cambodia and South Vietnam.

"By default and through caucus decisions of the majority party it has become painfully obvious to all who watch in the United States and around the world that Congress is turning its back on allies in Indo-China who are struggling to defend themselves," Senator Griffin, a Michigan Republican, said in a speech before the Senate.

MINI-BRIEFS

Ford plans railroad aid

President Ford will propose legislation soon after Congress returns from its Easter recess designed to help revitalize the nation's rail industry, a White House aide said Wednesday. The proposed legislation would eliminate excessive regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission in an effort to increase competition and improve customer services, the aide said.

Castro rejects exiles

The 800,000 Cubans who fled the regime of Prime Minister Fidel Castro are not welcome to return, the island's leader says in an interview published Wednesday in the Miami Herald. "There is only one Cuban people, the people who live here," Mr. Castro is quoted as saying.

Mortgage help favored

The House Banking Committee has unanimously approved standby legislation to protect persons who recently became unemployed from losing their homes. The bill would enable the government to pick up mortgage payments for up to two years for homeowners thrown out of work or suffering such a sizable loss in income that they are in default on their home payments.

Butterfield leaving FAA

Alexander P. Butterfield, the former White House aide who revealed the existence of Richard M. Nixon's recording system, is leaving his post as Federal Aviation Administration administrator under White House pressure. His resignation, effective March 31, was accepted Tuesday by President Ford.

Ehrlichman disbarred

John D. Ehrlichman, a former White House aide who is appealing a conviction in the Watergate cover-up trial, was disbarred Tuesday as a lawyer in the State of Washington.

Philadelphia transit rolls

Philadelphia subway trains, buses, and trolleys were rolling again within minutes of a narrow vote Tuesday night by transit workers, ending an 11-day-old strike.

★Retreat mirrors Vietnam tragedy

Continued from Page 1

Air Force helicopter gunships, wounding their gunners.

If there were any heroes in all this, they were the crewmen who manned the helicopters that tried to protect the convoy, flew out several thousand old men, women, children, and wounded, and dropped hundreds of thousands of loaves of bread to people on the road. There were also the Army engineers who, under fire, built two pontoon bridges to get vehicles across a river. And there were the rangers who fought a rear-guard action at the tail end of the convoy.

State of chaos

But while the military sections of the convoy apparently started off for the most part in something resembling good order, by the time they neared Tuy Hoa, the whole procession had obviously reached a state of chaos, where it was every man for himself.

Many of the wounded were left behind. Soldiers said that one lieutenant colonel suddenly fled in panic by helicopter during the retreat, leaving his men with no means of communicating with other helicopters so that they could get out their wounded.

Flying over the convoy, one could see no troops out on the flanks trying to clear the ambushers, as they should have been. In areas where there were no guerrillas firing at the convoy, one could see troops walking down the road with their M-16 rifles slung over their shoulders, apparently unconcerned over the plight of other people who were being hit either in front or behind them.

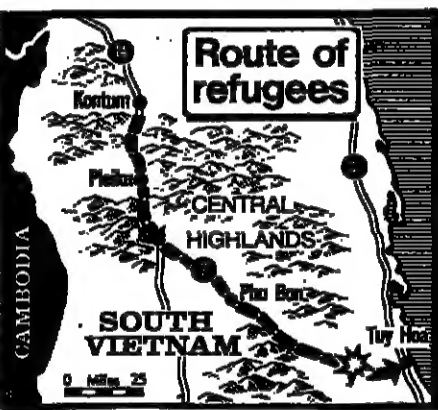
★Focus: Tiny railroad fights for survival

Continued from Page 1

Chicken farmers in Connecticut and Rhode Island have to sawk to state officials about the exorbitant cost of hauling chicken feed by truck rather than by rail.

As for Mr. Verges, his schedule also was changed. He kept on repairing track and hauling freight. Whenever the weather was warm, he hauled 10 new 200-pound wooden ties out to the tracks at 8 a.m., jacked up the tracks, replaced old ties, and leveled the tracks about noon so he could haul freight again in the afternoon.

But he also had to find time to speak at public hearings, trying to convince "whiz-kids from Washington," as he calls them, that freight service should continue on the Shore Line. He had some allies: some "whiz-kids from Rhode Island," and his own hard fight.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

At the Tuy Hoa air base, several thousand people waited Tuesday for the big Chinook helicopters which brought in one load after another of survivors from the convoy. Crowds rushed up to the back of each helicopter as it landed, hoping to see a friend or relative get off.

A woman lay flat on her face, wailing and pounding her forehead and fists against the concrete. A crowd of people stood in a circle around her watching, her husband among them, weeping, with a helpless expression on his face.

"She lost her child on the road," said someone in the crowd.

When the first armored vehicles from the convoy finally reached Tuy Hoa on Tuesday evening, troops left down, embracing everyone in sight. Now that they were safe, some of the troops threw away their remaining rations.

But many of the soldiers who later reached Tuy Hoa seemed both ashamed and bitter. Ashamed that they had been ordered out of Pleiku, Kontum, and Phu Bon without putting up a fight. And bitter over the lack of leadership shown by a number of their officers during the retreat to reach the coast.

★Portuguese aim nags Europe

Continued from Page 1

becomes too crude, it could bolster the Western European will to resist — as Communist crudity in Czechoslovakia did in 1948.

Spain, sharing the Iberian peninsula with Portugal but not a NATO member, is the most worried so far about the turn of events in Portugal. The Franco regime clearly wonders whether the revolutionary tide might not spread across the frontier, and extremist supporters of the regime are probably wondering whether armed Spanish intervention might not one day be justified.

Noncommunist parties in Western Europe — particularly those in France and Italy where the Communists have had some success in persuading others of their possible democratic respectability — are having their old fears revived by the steamroller approach of the radical Left in Portugal.

Parties outlawed

The regime in Portugal has outlawed all parties from the Christian Democrats rightward and has used ugly methods in dealing with parties of the center. As a result noncommunist parties elsewhere are having second thoughts about the possibility of cooperation or coalition with the Communists. (In Italy, for example, Christian Democrat observers walked out of the recent Communist Party congress.)

The Western European Communist Parties themselves are for the most part in a cleft stick over Communist successes in Portugal. Emotionally they cannot be other than encouraged by the gains of Mr. Cunha and his comrades — all the more so, since public opinion polls indicated the Portuguese Communists enjoy no more than 10 to 15 percent in the electorate as a whole. But tactically they are almost certainly wondering whether Mr. Cunha's increased power in Portugal will not scare away the noncommunist support in their own countries which they have labored so long to win.

In all this somewhere, the more optimistic observers in Western Europe see ground for their correct assertion that all is not yet lost in Portugal for parliamentary democracy. But it is touch and go — and it remains to be seen just what the rest of Western Europe will do if Portugal is pulled irrevocably, as was Czechoslovakia in 1948, into Moscow's bag.

★U.S. defense will questioned

Continued from Page 1

Many West German papers on Wednesday carried the results of a Louis Harris poll done for the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations which indicated public opinion in the United States is in no mood to send American troops into battle, even to defend Europe or West Berlin. If the Soviets attacked West Berlin, according to the poll, 43 percent would oppose sending U.S. troops. Only 34 percent would favor such a move.

Strategic interest

The results of the poll were also carried by the official German Government news bulletin circulated to government personnel.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, asked about faith in U.S. willingness to defend Europe, said, "I'll give you the official position. That position is that the U.S. would defend Europe simply because it is in its own strategic interest to do so."

A respected high officer in the German Army, specializing in political-military affairs, said essentially the same thing, but added: "The U.S. administration would do well to do more public relations work in this area, though."

There is no doubt that European officials are watching U.S. public opinion closely on this subject.

The British Foreign Office is known to be concerned about the "double-headedness" of American foreign policy — meaning the pull coming both from the State Department and Capitol Hill, often with conflicting results.

The Financial Times of London said in an editorial this week that the allies of the U.S. are in possible danger if

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is mistaken in his belief that congressional intervention in foreign policy is only temporary. The editorial left open the possibility that congressional actions reflect a deeper shedding of "global responsibility" in the U.S. The "risk" implied should lead Europeans, it said, to engage in new considerations over the role of Europe in defense and foreign policy.

Warsaw Pact superiority

This editorial was reprinted in several leading West German newspapers.

There also is concern in Europe that the younger members of Congress in particular do not make a clear enough distinction between Europe and Indo-China.

On the other hand, there is no suggestion in the current talk on this subject that the Soviet Union has any present intent to attack Europe.

However, the protracted European security conference in Geneva and the mutual force reduction talks in Vienna, both involving the U.S.S.R. and other Warsaw Pact nations and Western nations, have dramatized the superiority of Warsaw Pact forces. The Eastern bloc nations are estimated to have a numerical superiority in ground troops of around 180,000 and in tanks of 6,000 or more.

After recent British cuts in defense spending, only one in a series of such moves in Europe, some observers are concerned about Europe's own willingness to defend itself.

One West German defense specialist says: "These questions are political, and much depends on public opinion and the press."

★Kissinger acts to shore up U.S. influence

Continued from Page 1

The core of American policy in the Middle East from now on would be simply to avoid war, as the Secretary analyzed it. But he offered few hints as to the specifics of American policy in the future beyond saying that the United States would continue to underwrite the survival of Israel.

Overall policies would be reassessed, he said, but he left the problem there. He refused to blame either side for the failure of his diplomacy in the Middle East but left the impression that Israel's request for \$2.5 billion in assistance in fiscal 1976 would get careful scrutiny.

The Secretary said the United States now was prepared to go to the Geneva conference and make the best of it even though it would be a difficult

forum. He said he would be consulting with the Russians who would be co-chairmen.

"For 15 years," he said, "we have been encouraging the people of Vietnam to defend themselves and we have extended them assistance. In 1973, we negotiated a settlement which enabled us to withdraw our forces and bring home our prisoners of war. But there was no question that the United States would continue its aid. By withdrawing our aid, we would be deliberately destroying an ally."

He saw a threat to the United States in terms of the effect on America's allies of "nearly a decade of upheaval, which is beginning to take effect on the United States."

Divisive issue

• Impose mandatory minimum prison sentences of five years (10 years for repeaters) in felonies involving firearms — on top of the penalties for the crime committed with the gun. Even the subcommittee's arch-conservative, Rep. John M. Ashbrook (R) of Ohio, himself a gun owner, has proposed a bill for one-year mandatory sentences.

Representative McClory symbolizes the compromise that seems emerging on this long-divisive issue. A moderate-conservative Republican, he switched to the House Judiciary Committee's crime subcommittee after the Nixon impeachment inquiry, expressly to work on gun control.

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food

Rhubarb: first crop of season to 'put up'

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It may be the craft renaissance or just the plain, simple facts of economy that have made everyone interested in "putting up" fruits and vegetables when they are plentiful and low in price.

One of the first of the year is fresh rhubarb, and from now through May, when it is at its peak, it will be enjoyed in pies, cobbler, and sauce, and will be "put away" as well.

Nancy Steorts, consumer affairs advisor to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, announced a series of briefings to be held in nine cities this spring that will urge proper methods of canning, especially for people who are new to canning and preserving foods.

The following recipes adhere to her words of caution and call for processing in a boiling water bath to protect the quality of homemade jams.

Rhubarb Conserve

- 2 cups 1½ inch slices rhubarb
- 1 cup seedless raisins
- 1 tablespoon grated orange peel
- 2 medium oranges, sectioned
- 3 cups sugar
- 1 quart sliced strawberries
- ¼ cup chopped walnuts

Combine rhubarb, raisins, orange peel and sections with sugar and let stand several hours or overnight in a cool place. Add strawberries and bring slowly to a boil, stirring occasionally until sugar dissolves. Cook rapidly until thick, about 25 minutes.

As mixture thickens, stir frequently to prevent sticking. Add nuts the last five minutes of cooking. Pour hot into hot jars. Adjust caps. Process 10 to 15 minutes. Yields about eight half pints.



Cook rhubarb for sauce, but leave some for jams, too

Strawberry-Rhubarb Jam

- 3 cups strawberries
- 3 cups diced rhubarb
- 6 cups sugar

Mash strawberries. Cut rhubarb into ½-inch pieces. Combine and mix. Add 4 cups sugar; bring to a rolling boil for four minutes.

Add two cups sugar and boil four minutes. Pour into hot jars. Adjust lids at once and process in boiling water bath at 212 degrees F. for five minutes. Remove from canner and complete seals unless closures are self-sealing type. Makes 2½ pints.

Strawberry-Rhubarb Sauce

- 1½ pounds rhubarb
- 4 cups strawberries
- 1 to 1½ cups sugar
- ¼ cup water
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice

Thoroughly wash fruit. Cut rhubarb in 1-inch pieces. Hull strawberries; halve large berries. In 4- to 6-quart kettle or Dutch oven combine all ingredients. Bring fruit to boiling; boil one-half minute.

Pack hot fruit and syrup into hot jars, leaving ¼-inch headspace. Adjust lids. Process in boiling water (half-pints and pints) 15 minutes. Makes 7 half-pints.

A school cafeteria without sandwiches

In France squid, ratatouille are served as matter-of-factly as hamburgers

By Elaine F. Sjoquist
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Toulon, France

Any college student knows the classic cafeteria menu: hamburgers, spaghetti and "mystery meat." But it came as a delicious surprise to find that institutional food at la française is out of a completely different cookbook.

There were about 100 of us at the University of Toulon, studying French by means of a special audio-visual method. We quickly discovered that our "total immersion" learning didn't stop when the films stopped rolling. It continued on into the dining rooms.

Squid, ratatouille, couscous, and

gnocchi were matter-of-factly served along with more recognizable foods such as tomato wedges, tuna fish and Camembert cheese. Sometimes we never knew what a dish was until consulting our dictionaries — only to pinpoint the translation too late.

Most of us were Germans, Canadians, and a few Americans, Italians, and Spaniards. At the cafeteria, tables were soon divided into two groups, but not along nationality lines.

We all talked in French, but the conservatives, although perhaps still not admitting it, missed a unique part of their French education when it came to the food. There were the gourmet pretenders or the "I'll try anything" camp. And nibbling cautiously were the traditional "meat and potatoes" advocates, the "Don't

give me any of that green mushy stuff" ones.

The petit déjeuner was a surprise to many who were accustomed to a hearty morning start. A hot beverage, a fresh, but cold roll, butter and jam were the first of it. Lunch was eagerly anticipated.

France is definitely not sandwich territory, and the noon and evening meals were basically the same. Portions were small by New World standards, so one ever felt over-indulged.

The hors d'oeuvres came first, to whet the appetite. Sometimes it was a ripe tomato with tuna fish, a melange of shredded carrots and celery — which took us weeks to identify, a pate de foie or a cold bean salad with chunks of the previous night's ham omelet.

The course which we would call the main course, in North America, was usually the meat dish, but was relatively small. However, when kept in context with the complete meal, it proved to be quite adequate.

During these two months we feasted on chicken, rabbit, roast beef, liver, fried eggs, tongue, and hamburgers grilled not more than four seconds on each side.

A separate plate then contained either a cooked vegetable such as green beans in garlic butter, celery stalks in tomato sauce, sauerkraut, or eggplant. Instead of the vegetable it often would be rice, whipped potatoes or everyone's favorite — authentic French fries.

It was clearly explained that the salad, which was lettuce in vinaigrette dressing, should be enjoyed after the meat course, to cleanse the palate, and not before, as was our custom.

Dessert was always simple — cheese, or yogurt and fresh fruit, or a vanilla custard or tiny Dixie-cup of ice cream. Only once were we served anything in the cake or pastry realm: a jelly roll, which disappeared in 10 minutes.

For most of us the French had introduced us to new ideas: the simple served with the unusual; de-emphasis of the meat course; three to four vegetables at one sitting.

There were those who raved about it and a few who never stopped complaining.

One voice of dissent came, one night, from a young man from Texas. He cleared his tray and spread his dinner out on the table. Then he reached into his leather shoulder bag and pulled out a tall, red bottle and contentedly drizzled Heinz ketchup over his entire meal.

Baked beans: a Maine specialty

By Beatrice Comas
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Maine

In New England homes the best part of Saturday night is Sunday morning, when the baked beans have been rewarmed for breakfast and are even more delicious from the juices they have absorbed overnight.

In every Yankee household it was once taken for granted that reheated beans and brown bread would be part of Sunday morning breakfast. We did not even exclude them on Easter morning when they held their own with ham steak, home fries, eggs, and hot cross buns.

In the '30s baked beans were the mainstay of our Saturday night supper along with codfish cakes, Parker house rolls, or brown bread, mustard pickles or pickled beets, and lemon pie. The pie was also said to have originated at Boston's Parker House. Everything was made from scratch.

Meal planning followed a definite pattern, and frankfurters had not yet become inseparable from baked beans.

Some bakeries offer

Home-baked beans are as scarce as hen's teeth today. Unless one has a large family, it might seem wasteful to use fuel just for cooking a pot of beans. Many buy them from a bakery.

Four of Portland's leading bakeries still advertise beans on Saturday, and they are in great demand, just as they were 40 years ago. In those days, my father-in-law, who owned a Greek bakery, learned to bake them New England style in 2½-gallon ice cream cans in a coal-fired hearth oven. He did not have an oven thermometer but scattered a handful of flour in the oven, letting its degrees of brownness indicate the temperature.

Today the Splendid restaurant has baked beans on its menu every Saturday. Boone's, on the waterfront, offers a choice of potato or a small pot of baked beans with the main dishes. Then there are the church suppers.

Every Friday the local paper lists all the public bean suppers within 30 miles. These produce beans at their best, and tourists would do well to drive through some of Maine's small towns where, on the weekend, such suppers are often advertised in the yards of churches, grange halls, or fraternal organizations.

Pies included

Some advertise three kinds of beans, baked peas, casseroles, and, of course, at least one kind of pie. Unfortunately, many of Maine's restaurants are striving for elegance by stressing international cuisine rather than regional foods.

One cannot mention baked beans and Portland without a word for Portland's Burnham & Morrill bean factory, which was recently consolidated with Boston's Friend's Baked Bean Company. There is a very acceptable substitute for home baked beans. Before they were available in the West, friends would stock up on B & M's when they came to visit.

One can easily get into a cracker barrel debate over the best kind of beans for baking. Like Gail, our house was divided into three parts. Yellow Eyes were my favorites. My father ate nothing but small peas. Mother was adventurous and experimented with kidney, Jacob's ladder, or soldier. One thing was sure. I picked them over and the more grit I extricated, the prouder I was of my childish accomplishment.

The beans were then carefully washed and put in our largest mixing bowl to soak overnight. If my mother forgot to put them to soak, next morning she would barely cover them with water and parboil them until their skins "puckered," but she was better satisfied with all-night soaking.

Maine Baked Beans

- 2 cups (1 lb.) dried beans
- 2 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Black pepper
- ¼ teaspoon dry mustard
- 2 tablespoons molasses
- ½ pound salt pork
- 2½ cups boiling water

Soak beans overnight in cold water to cover. Drain and place in bean pot. Mix together salt, pepper, mustard, and molasses and add. Stir beans until well coated. Too much molasses tends to make beans hard while baking. Add boiling water as indicated or until water covers beans in pot.

Score salt pork by making gashes. Wash in hot water and place on top of beans. Cover pot. Bake 8 hours at 250 degrees F. Do not stir but check every hour or two, to be sure they are covered with water at all times. Add boiling water as needed. Keep covered until last hour of baking, then remove cover and let beans brown on top.

MONITOR RECIPE

English Fish Dishes

Recipes for fish from reader in Kent

Mrs. L. Gulliver who lives in Kent, England, writes that fresh fish is brought weekly to her town from Hastings. The young man stays two hours, by which time his van is sold out. She sends us these recipes which will probably work equally well with frozen fish.

Haddock in Cheese Batter

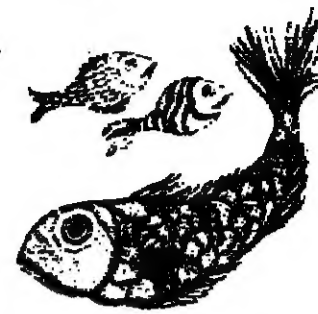
- 1 pound haddock fillet
- 1 ounce butter
- Salt and pepper
- 4 ounces plain flour
- ¼ teaspoon dry mustard
- 1 egg
- ¼ pint cold water (2/3 U.S. cup)
- ¼ pint milk (2/3 U.S. cup)
- 4 ounces grated cheese

Put fish under grill for 2 minutes, skin side up. Strip off skin. Cut up fish into small pieces and place in fireproof dish in which butter has melted and heated. Combine all ingredients and mix into a batter. Pour batter over fish and cook 30 minutes in a hot oven. The quantity may be halved for two people.

Baked Herring or Mackerel

- 1 medium-sized mackerel
- 1 tablespoon uncooked oats
- Salt and pepper

Split open the fish and place in greased fireproof dish. Pour a little oil over fish and then sprinkle the loose oats over all. Bake 30 minutes in medium oven. The oats give a nutty tang.



Pies and puddings— an English tradition

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Nowhere but in England are pies and puddings enjoyed with such a passion.

For hundreds of years, roast beef has been considered the national dish, and the Sunday dinner, with Yorkshire Pudding, roast potatoes, and father carving the joint, is still a reality. But the English people's liking for meat and fish in pastry or batter is a lot more interesting, and is as traditional as roast beef.

Old English cookbooks tell of shops selling meat pies in London in Elizabethan days and meat pies were vended all over the country by traveling pie men, until quite recently. Today, pies are mass produced by the thousands. It is easy to buy a factory-made pork pie and many of them are excellent.

Yet a freshly made, "hand-raised" pie with real pork jelly and a crisp crust is served with pride and truly appreciated in many homes.

A British pie is usually a deep dish of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, covered with a crust and baked. The top, instead of pastry, can also be of bread or biscuits or of mashed potato, as in Shepherd's Pie.

Hot-water pastry

There are also "hand-raised" pies, with hot-water pastry for the top crust, base, and walls, forming a sort of box shape, as in game pies, pork pie, and mutton pie.

And there are envelope pies, which are pastry turnovers with meat and vegetable fillings. But these are originally a Cornish pasty, which people from Cornwall say can only be made properly by a true Cornish cook.

When it comes to sweets, few other countries have anything like the variety of hot puddings that have been concocted in British kitchens — particularly the sponge and suet puddings, and the summer pudding, a special kind of fruit-filled, bread pudding, served cold with heavy cream. Some have delightful, descriptive names such as Burnt Cream, Gooseberry Fool, Canary Pudding, and the famous English Trifle.

There are savory puddings, too: deep dishes of fish; or steak-and-kidney and sometimes oysters, with a suet crust. These are mostly cooked by steaming or boiling, although some, such as Yorkshire Pudding, are baked.

The British also use cake crumbs, or cake mixes for crust, or whipped egg whites, as for lemon meringue pie. Pastry dishes of fruit or jam, without a top crust or lid, are normally known as tarts or flans.

This is why British women are often surprised that American pies are made with or without a top crust, even when the filling is made of a vegetable as in squash and pumpkin pies.

Round layered cakes with custard, cream, or jam filling, known in the United States as Washington's Pie and Boston Cream Pie, also add to the confusion of title. They would probably be described by the British as filled sponge sandwiches.

Pizza by any name

On the other hand, Italian pizza, if English, would come under the category of a savory flan — even though the word pizza means pie.

No matter what the name — pie, pudding, or pizza, many of these English dishes have stood the test of time and make good use of simple foods to produce tempting and satisfying dishes.

Here are some pie and pudding recipes from a collection of tradi-

tional English cookery dishes compiled by Audrey Ellison, head of the Flour Advisory Bureau's department of home economics, London.

Steak and Kidney Pudding

- 5 ounces self-rising flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 4 ounces shredded suet
- Cold water
- 12 ounces steak
- 4 ounces kidney
- 2 ounces mushrooms, sliced
- Seasoned flour (with salt and pepper)
- Watercress, for garnish

Sieve dry ingredients, add suet, and make into a stiff paste with water. Roll out two-thirds and line a greased 1½ pint basin. Cut steak and kidney into small pieces, roll in seasoned flour, and put into basin with the sliced mushrooms. Add two tablespoons cold water. Cover with rest of pastry. Cover with greaseproof paper or foil, and steam 3 to 3½ hours. Garnish with watercress.

Egg and Bacon Flan

- 4 ounces plain flour
- Salt and pepper
- 2 ounces margarine or cooking fat
- Cold water
- 4 to 6 ounces bacon, chopped and crisply fried
- ¾ pint milk
- 3 eggs
- 1 tomato
- 1 mushroom
- Parsley, chopped

Sift together dry ingredients. Rub together with fat until mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs. Mix to a stiff dough with one to two tablespoons cold water. Turn out on a lightly floured board and knead quickly until smooth. Roll out thinly and with it line a seven-inch sandwich tin or plain seven-inch flan ring, standing on a baking sheet.

Cover base with bacon, then pour in milk, eggs, and salt, beaten well together. Bake in the center of the oven at 425 degrees F. (gas mark 7) for 20 minutes then at 335 degrees F. (gas mark 3) for 20 to 25 minutes.

Before serving garnish with thin tomato slices, lightly fried mushroom slices and chopped parsley.

Banana and Pineapple Plate Pie

- 8 ounces (200 g) shortcrust pastry
- Castor sugar (super-fine)

- Filling
- 15½ ounce (430 g) canned pineapple, drained
- 5 bananas
- 1 small lemon, grated rind and juice
- 2 ounces (50 g) soft brown sugar

Cut pineapples and bananas into half-inch pieces and mix well with lemon rind and juice. Add brown sugar.

Cut off one-third pastry and reserve for lid. Roll out larger piece of pastry and use to line an 8½-inch (22 cm) round pie plate. Place filling in base. Roll out remaining pastry for the lid. Dampen edges of pie and cover with lid. Seal, trim, and flute edges. Bake at 375 degrees F. (190 C.) gas mark 5, for 40 minutes.

Sprinkle top of pie with castor sugar. Serve with ice cream, cream, or yogurt.

- Shortcrust
- 8 ounces (200 g) plain flour
- ¼ level teaspoon salt or salt to taste
- 2 ounces (50 g) margarine
- 2 ounces (50 g) lard
- 2 to 3 tablespoons (30-40 ml) cold water

Sift together flour and salt. Rub in fat until mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs. Add water and mix to a stiff dough. Knead lightly on a floured surface until smooth.

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News analysis

A new battle for an old landmark:

Saving Miami Beach

By John Dillin

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach, its elegant hotels are aging — or torn down. Extravagant floor shows that once entertained America's rich and powerful now are only memories. Thousands of its best customers have gone to other sunny shores.

Miami Beach — the United States' winter playground — is feeling the chill of rejection.

Although tourist traffic has been heavy this season, city fathers worry that the long-range trends are gloomy. Even casual visitors can see the evidence:

- Not a single new hotel has been built here since 1968. The Roney Plaza, once a fabulous beach showplace, has been demolished and replaced with an apartment building.

- Over 2.5 million visitors still come here each year, but many of the big spenders are going elsewhere — to the Caribbean, Europe, Las Vegas.

- Prostitutes solicit business openly along the main street, Collins Avenue, to the dismay of hotel keepers.

- Thousands of pensioners, low-income refugees from the North, have moved here. In the process, they have helped change the beach from a fun-time playground to a more mature, but less exciting, city.

Recently a local official took visiting relatives for a ride through the beach. "They said the place looks like an old folks' home," he commented grimly.

Spendable income less

Says another city official: "There used to be some really good night spots. They had floor shows with top talent, big bands, fine restaurants. These retired people don't have the incomes for that, and they're all holding onto their wallets."

When the Roney fell five years ago, an era ended here, residents say. Miami Beach publicist Hank Meyer recalls the Roney as "a great, colorful hotel that accommodated some of the finest people in

the world. It had beautiful gardens, oceanfront cabanas, an Olympic swimming pool. It excelled in service and food. . . . It wasn't just a hotel, but a world unto itself."

Beach supporters now are searching for ways to put some of the fun back into Sun City.

One of the most often discussed ideas is gambling.

Jack D. Main, a Beach resident, has been among those promoting state-run casinos for the beach. Casinos, he says, could capture some of the trade being lost to the world's gambling centers.

South Florida already has wagering at horse tracks, dog tracks, and jai alai "frontons" (courts); so casinos should not additionally offend people on moral grounds, Mr. Main asserts.

Casino gambling, though, would require approval by the Florida Legislature. And Democratic Gov. Reubin O. Askew has promised to veto any gambling legislation that might pass. So beach officials are not counting on it.

Air fares first

Nor do hotel operators necessarily see gambling as the best solution. Says William Ratzel, manager of the Elden Roo Hotel: "I'd rather see reduced air fares than gambling."

What officials are banking on is a two-pronged approach to building future tourist business. One project calls for a massive redevelopment of the old South Beach area. The other includes a determined drive for more conventions.

Miami Beach is an island. South Beach includes the southern tip of the island — in this case, the 210 acres below 8th Street that was one of the first areas built here.

On the eastern side of South Beach is the Atlantic, with one of the area's nicest beaches. To the south is Government Cut, through which large cruise ships leave Miami for Caribbean ports. On the east is Biscayne Bay with a view of the Miami skyline.

This prime locale recently has been valued at \$500,000 an acre —

some of the most costly land in the United States. It is occupied by 5,300 low and moderate income persons, mostly retirees, in small apartment buildings, and by budget-minded tourists who stay in its low-rent hotels.

City planners want to spend \$80 million on a scheme that could make South Beach a focal point of the island, with new hotels, a broad public beach, and a 420-foot marina. These would be blended with moderate-to-low-income housing for the people now living there.

The government's role would include purchasing the land, redrawing street lines, building public housing, and leasing consolidated plots to developers of hotels and other resort facilities.

City planner William Dabrusin also sees a need for more first-class hotel rooms if Miami Beach is to boost its convention business.

Since the 1972 Republican and Democratic national conventions were held here, Miami Beach has increased the size of its convention hall from 260,000 square feet to 530,000 square feet, making it the biggest meeting hall in the South. Twenty thousand or more delegates now can be accommodated comfortably in the hall together with all their exhibits. But first-class hotel space is declining.

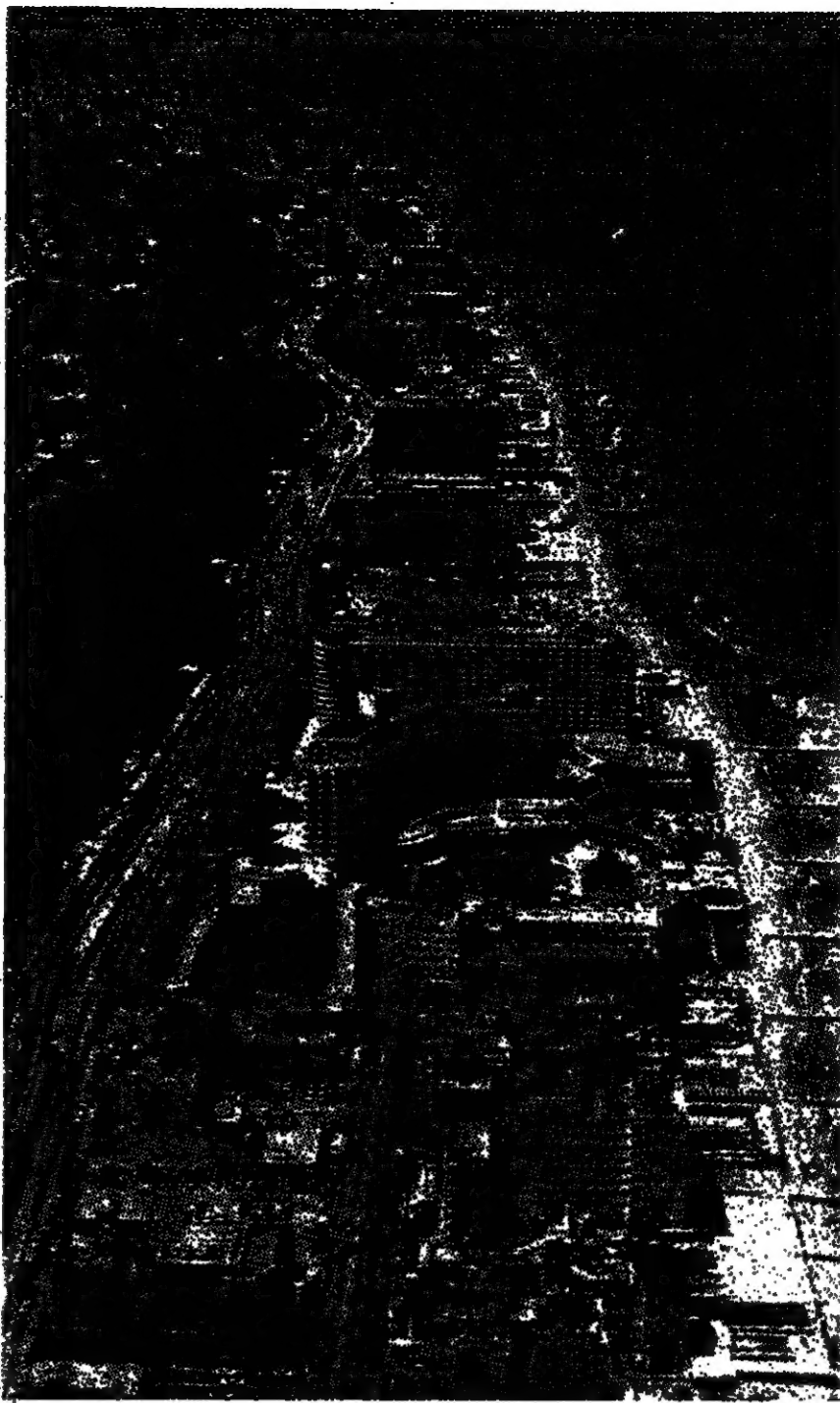
What went wrong?

When the next new hotels finally go up, suggests Hal Cohen of the Miami Beach Tourist Development Authority, they could very well be close to the expanded convention hall rather than on the oceanfront. Sites for five new hotels near the center have been mapped by planners.

Plans or no plans, some here wonder whether the beach will ever recapture its past glory. And they puzzle over just what went wrong.

"Some blame the jet airplanes. It's just too easy now to go to exotic places like Europe and the Caribbean."

Some blame condominiums.



AP photo

\$500,000 an acre — some of the most costly land in the U.S.

Miami Beach is an island. This view looks from the famed but fading hotel district north along Collins Avenue. City planners want to spend \$80 million to revitalize the southern tip with moderate and low-income housing, a new marina, public beach, and hotels.

Thousands have been built here, and many were bought by some of those wealthy folks who once so lavishly patronized the hotels.

Others blame greed — the quick-buck artists who failed to give visitors what they paid for.

Milking the properties

"One reason certainly is greed," comments an official. "Somebody's been milking the properties — that's for sure."

Meanwhile, one by one, hotels here are bulldozed, or turned into apartments, or sold off as condominiums.

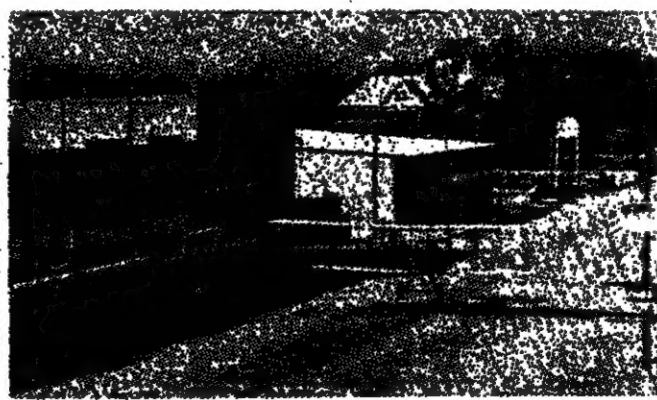
Where it will stop, no one is quite sure. Local economist Keith White, who specializes in the housing market, says the beach probably must reorient its appeal. But solutions-right now are not clearly in view.

Miami Beach's problems, says Mr. White, pose "a very difficult question."

Film



From "The Great Waldo Pepper": a World War I dogfight (left), stunt flyer Frank Tallman (center), and daredevil flight down the main street of Elgin, Texas



Universal Pictures

This pilot is paid to crash planes

Never refuses a stunt; lands minus wheels in Redford film

By Joseph N. Bell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the early moments of "The Great Waldo Pepper," actor Robert Redford — playing a barnstorming pilot of the mid-1920s — climbs out, without a parachute, on the lower wing of fragile biplane to titillate a crowd watching below.

The camera moves in for a close-up to make sure the theater audience knows it really is Redford — which it is — and the plane really is airborne — which it is.

What the close-up camera doesn't show is that the man flitting the plane isn't Redford's partner (actor Bo Venson). At the controls for this maneuver as well as most of the other nail-biting aerial stunts in "Waldo Pepper" is the man Hollywood looks to when it wants something impossible in the sky: a lanky, fearless, leather-visaged, ex-Navy flier named Frank Tallman.

In "Waldo Pepper," Tallman dumps a plane in a pond, rashes through the midway of a carnival, maneuvers awfully for the airborne transfer of a wing walker from another plane, smashes through a barn with a man on a rope ladder dangling below his plane, flies well below roof level over the main street of a Texas town, and wages a spectacular dogfight in a World War I German Fokker, among other things.

Most of this was done within a few weeks after the worst crash of Tallman's long flying career, which occurred when the replica of a World War I fighter plane he was ferrying from his headquarters in Orange County, California, to one of the "Pepper" filming sites malfunctioned, landing him in a power line. After two weeks' recuperation, Tallman was back on the job, figuring out how he could fly through a barn without losing control of his plane.

Frank Tallman is no reckless daredevil. He engineers his stunts carefully. Although he can't remember anything he ever refused to attempt, he also points out quickly: "I try to analyze very carefully what I think is going to happen. Then I plan just as carefully what I'll do if things don't go the way they should. After that, I work on instinct. When I'm actually doing these things, I'm much too busy to be scared."

Son of a flying family, a private pilot for several years before World War II, Tallman served for five years as a Navy flight instructor (he holds the reserve rank of lieutenant commander) before enduring a restless and unsatisfactory try at a career in the wholesale grocery business after the war.

He leaped at the chance to ferry helicopters, then serve as a private pilot for a television executive before coming to Hollywood to risk his neck as a stunt pilot in "It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World." After that, he was hooked, setting up shop to service a growing demand from motion picture and television producers for realism in flying sequences.

Some 15 years ago, Tallman went into partnership with his chief rival, the late Paul Mantz. Using Tallman's growing collection of antique planes, the partners opened the MovieLand of the Air Museum at the Orange County Airport, about 40 miles south of Los Angeles, and offered their museum relics — mostly in mint flying condition — for parts in movies.

Fakery, dissembling ruled out

"Waldo Pepper's" director, George Roy Hill, who won an Academy Award as best director for his last picture, "The Sting," insisted the stunts actually be performed in the air, without fakery or dissembling. Generally, that's what happened.

One of the hardest stunts in the film was the mill pond scene. The script called for Redford to loosen the wheels on the landing gear of a rival's plane so the wheels would drop off and roll away on take-off.

Tallman had two distinct problems in making this stunt work. The original plane was a rare World War I Jenny that he didn't want to risk losing by crashing into the pond in south Texas, where the scene was filmed. So he had to engineer a device to cut loose the wheels on take-off, then figure out how to land the plane safely without wheels. He accomplished this by welding tiny casters, imperceptible to the film viewer, on the axle.

Since there was no way to test this device before shooting, Tallman had no idea if the plane would nose over when he landed. So he had another plane trail him (in case he had to make an emergency landing) to the smooth runway he could find, figuring his gas exactly so there would be no fuel left to feed a fire if the plane cartwheeled. Then Tallman brought his Jenny in for a perfect, tail-down-first landing, sparking along the runway on the casters until he came to a stop.

In only one of the air shots in "Waldo Pepper" is the viewer deceived. The action calls for actress Susan Sarandon to cling to a wing strut while Bo Venson flies his biplane down the middle of the main street of a Texas town to drum up business for an air show. The close-ups of Miss Sarandon were made by mounting the wing on a tracked vehicle that sped through the town with the actress hanging on. But the rest of that sequence was very real indeed.

Toughest aerial stunt of my career

Tallman, made up to resemble Venson, flew his Jenny at below roof level through the center of Elgin, Texas. With only a few feet of wing-tip clearance and tricky winds for the 30-second flight, Tallman later called it "the toughest aerial stunt of my career."

But over the past two decades, Hollywood filmmakers have learned that when this sort of in-flight realism is required, Tallman is the man to do it.

Between pictures he spends most of his time thinking about the next film, the next challenge, the next plane he can add to his museum. Showing a visitor around, he stops and strokes the sides of his old planes with real affection. Although he's flown them all, he doesn't "find much excitement in jets."

Frank Tallman is a legitimate throwback to the days of personal flying, when the pilot was alone with his plane and it literally became an extension of him. A world that scarcely exists any more — except when Frank Tallman and his cohorts re-create it on film.

Melvin Maddocks

What will 1976 celebrate?

Imagine you are a novelist old enough to have been brought up on the tradition of the Great American Novel — the 1920s dream of the one ultimate fable that would gather together all the streams of American experience, as the Mississippi sums up its tributaries.

That is to say, your ambition has been formed to the scale of novels with titles like "An American Tragedy" and "U.S.A."

And now you have arrived at the brink of the bicentennial when the dream of the perfect crystallizing myth must be most tempting.

What advice should your best friend — confronted with the last Great American Novel buff — give you? The speech might go like this:

"In two words, forget it. Write a nice popular history, making a topical point. Andrew Jackson was a counter-culture hero before his time — that sort of thing. But don't touch the Great American Novel with a 10-foot ball-point. Not this year."

As usual, the late Harvey Swados, a writer known for his courage as well as his talent, didn't listen to the literary-wisdom-of-the-times. The Great American Novel may never have existed except as an ideal. But "Celebration" (Simon and Schuster, \$3.95) — finished just before Swados died — surely will come as close as any novel of 1976 to living up to this enormous, thoroughly American hope, the writer's dream of discovering the legend that will explain Americans to themselves once and for all.

The narrator of "Celebration" is Sam Lumen, a famous educator whose 90th birthday will fall within the bicentennial year. Sam, like his country, has become a myth, and the agonized question of the novel is this: Will Sam's celebration (like America's bicentennial) be used to perpetuate the myth or to examine the reality?

Again like his nation, Sam started out a revolutionary and somehow ended up respectable. Before World War I he was a muckraking journalist, crusading against child labor. A pacifist, he went to prison for opposing the war. After he came out, he went from controversy to controversy by founding a "progressive" school.

Now, at 90, still revered by the young as a revolutionary, newly accepted by the Establishment as respectable, he has become an expert at "the Great Old Man game." To his spanking-white stage-set-of-a-farm in western Massachusetts come a network team, preparing a 90-minute TV special.

In the diary (April-September, 1975) that constitutes this novel, Sam looks back on his life at first with satisfaction. Has he not been, after all, a "Lovable Old Guy" with "principles"? But memory is a door once opened that is hard to shut. Sam also remembers that he has been a bad husband to two wives, a poor father to two children. Even his journey in his 80s to Elsinora — was this the act of a man anguished over starving children, or was at least half of him being an "opportunist," a "hypocrite," putting a shine on his reputation as a "humanitarian"?

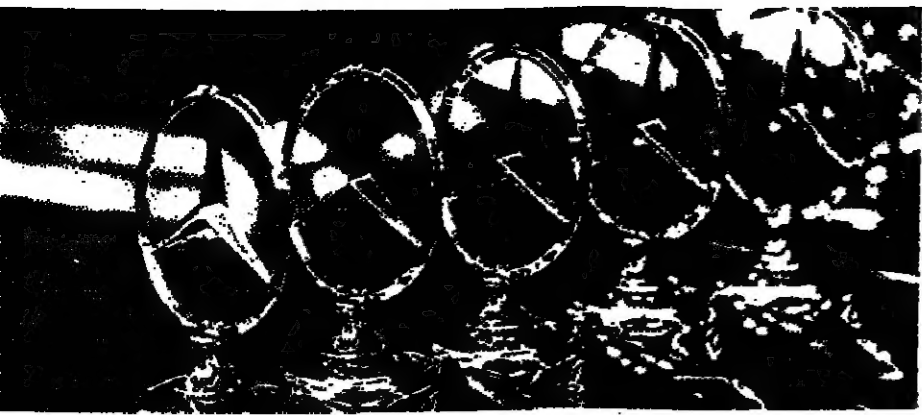
Sam doesn't know, and other people aren't much help: his entourage of old friends who have their own stake in canonizing the saint; or, on the other hand, the Children of Liberty, young radicals who propose to take over the bicentennial (and Sam along with it), rudely reminding both the country and its latest hero of their true origins.

"It's all such a lie," Sam protests at being manipulated. Yet the best thing about "Celebration" is that the title isn't just an irony. If Sam (and America) are not to be credited with the innocence they aspire to, and sometimes pretend to, Swados suggests, they are not to be dismissed as frauds either. Even at 89 (and certainly at 90), he implies, there is flux, there is a state of becoming.

The outcome is in doubt. The civil war between identities is still going on. In every man and, presumably, every community there is an "unbroken, unreadable" region — the mystery of the as-yet-unresolved — and this secret, enduring possibility is the true cause for celebration. Swados seems to say. In dramatizing so justly the self-contradictions of American Idealism, has Swados set the right tone for the bicentennial?

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

financial



By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Stuttgart, Germany

A recent headline in a business magazine: "Autos: The world wide slump deepens." In West Germany last year auto sales dropped 22 percent from 1973 and the first two months of this year have not shown an upswing.

One exception is Daimler-Benz, maker of Mercedes-Benz cars (as well as trucks, and buses) whose sales last year increased 2 percent and whose January-February sales this year again are climbing around 2 percent.

At the shiny "Mercedes" plant here, officials make a modest effort to contain their pride in what they are doing and how they do it. But pride in the product is a big part of the Mercedes story.

And pride of ownership is becoming more important to Daimler-Benz as costs of its cars go up. In the United

States, where changes in currency values alone in the last four years have pushed the cost of a Mercedes up 60 percent, it costs \$21,300 to buy the top of the line.

Careful growth

But Americans bought 40,000 Mercedes last year, or 12 percent of total Daimler-Benz passenger car production.

Daimler-Benz executives give three reasons for their economic success. First, careful growth. They never have raised production to meet short-term demand. Chairman Joachim Zahn warned as early as 1967 of overbuilding after the 1966 recession, and in 1972, with other auto companies' sales skyrocketing, Mercedes customers had to wait 15 months for their cars. Today the wait is still two months. When other companies have lots full of new cars.

Second, as one official says, "the product seems to have some reputation for durability." This is the "quality" image, which in the long run only

customers can prove or disprove.

Third, despite the luxury image of Mercedes autos, the company offers a wide range of models — 28 in all. (Eight are sold in the U.S., two of them diesels.) By traditional American standards, many are compact (on the outside) and economical.

No complaints

Materials costs and employee benefits caused 1974 earnings to fall a bit below those of 1973. This year's return on stockholders' equity is expected to be 14 percent. In the more profitable 1960s that figure was 20 percent, but no one is complaining today.

One sign of how highly the company is regarded was the Kuwaiti purchase of 14.6 percent of Daimler-Benz stock last year. Management of the company will not be affected by such a minority holding, officials say.

At the assembly plant at Sindelfingen, the concrete floors all are painted. The walls are white, and ample windows and skylights let in lots of daylight. The pace seems

efficient but not hurried. There are no fewer than nine steps in finishing and painting the body.

Big benefit

Employees work a seven-hour, 40-minute day as a result of a settlement last year in which they got five minutes' rest out of each hour plus 40 minutes for lunch. A big benefit: They can buy a Mercedes at a 20-percent discount, drive it a year, and sell it for what they paid. As a result the company parking lots are full of worker-owned Mercedes.

Between 40 and 50 percent of the workers are highly trained. For this plant of 30,000 workers, some 5,000 are continuously in training as apprentices. A sign says, "quality is no accident." There are many guest (foreign) workers.

In the 1966-67 recession, several hundred Daimler employees moved from Mannheim to Stuttgart because the company did not want to fire them (after cuts at the Mannheim plant)



By Sven Simon

Mercedes—expensive but built with pride

and the employees did not want to leave the company. Last year when other automakers laid off thousands of workers Daimler didn't lay off any.

Models preserved

It was in 1886 that Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz, working independently, each produced a motor vehicle. Models of both of these vehicles

are preserved in a large, informative museum along with other fascinating vintage Mercedes-Benz — many once owned by famous persons.

The list of innovations Daimler-Benz has brought to motoring over the years is long and impressive.

(First of two articles. Next: Mercedes-Benz's secret weapon.)

Why trade deficit stirs no cries in Washington

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
In the last quarter of 1974 the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, according to the most closely watched measure, hit a record \$5.9 billion. Where once such a development would have caused consternation among officials here, last week's announcement caused hardly a

ripple, and on the world's money markets the dollar actually rose in value.

This topsy-turvy response indicates just how much international economic realities have changed in the wake of last year's fourfold increase in the price of oil. The major industrial nations, which are heavily reliant on imported oil as an energy source, now are expected to run trade and balance-of-payments deficits.

No more clamp-downs

Once the proper way to solve a balance-of-payments deficit was a clamp-down on domestic demand in the offending country. Now the world's finance ministers promise each other they will not resort to such tactics to better their balances, and fingers were being wagged at Japan which seemed to be doing just that until this week.

The problem, of course, is that the oil exporting nations cannot possibly spend all their oil revenues on imports. That means they must, collectively, run a trade surplus. Last year they did, about \$55 billion, and the latest estimates suggest the producers' surplus will be at least \$45 billion in 1975. That surplus, by definition, means the rest of the world must be in deficit.

As recently as 1972, after the U.S. trade deficit was a very large \$7 billion.

In 1973 it was narrowly in surplus, and last year it fell into the red again, to the tune of \$5.8 billion. But 1972 and 1974 were about as different as years can be in terms of the United States' fundamental trade position.

Oil imbalance only

Last year U.S. oil trade was in deficit by \$23.4 billion, and yet the

overall trade deficit was only \$5.8 billion. In other words, U.S. non-oil trade was in surplus by an incredible \$17.6 billion.

As the growing U.S. recession choked off part of the demand for imports here, the trade deficit in the fourth quarter actually narrowed to only \$1.6 billion from \$2.5 billion in the third quarter.

The record deficit announced last week was for the balance on current account and long-term capital. This includes not only the trade balance, but also the flow of services, investment income, travel, remittances, and the net flow of long-term capital.

This measure does not include short-term capital flows and in the past has been regarded as the best indicator of the position of U.S. international accounts. It fell so deeply into the red at the end of last year

because of a large outflow of long-term capital.

Outflow temporary

That outflow does not worry Ford administration officials, in part because they think it is largely temporary. Foreigners stopped buying U.S. stocks because of the bear market on Wall Street just as U.S.-based companies stepped up direct investment in their foreign subsidiaries. The officials expect both to be reversed during 1975.

More important, they see the overall deficit as part of the world's adjustment to the imbalances created by the big increases in the price of oil. The fact that the dollar rallied on European exchanges after the announcement of the figures is an indication that the situation is far from dire, as a quick glance at the number might indicate.

U.S. officials plan no actions, either, to try to bolster the dollar's value. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon told a joint economic subcommittee of Congress earlier this week, "I believe that for a sound dollar, the main imperative is to concentrate not on exchange markets and exchange rates — which are a product of our economic policies and performance — but on assuring the strength of the U.S. economy."

French press Simon

Some foreign finance ministries, especially that of the French, have been pressing Mr. Simon to take steps, perhaps by increasing interest rates, to prop up the dollar, whose value relative to the franc, the German mark, and the Swiss franc has declined sharply since last September.

Muskie to Senate: \$100-billion deficit won't do

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
For the first time in U.S. history, and at a critical point in the congressional tax cut negotiations, a loud "Stop, Look, Listen!" alarm is being sounded in the Senate.

Edmund S. Muskie (D) of Maine told the Senate that the nation faces a \$100-billion deficit unless fiscal brakes are applied and that the new budget committee of which he is chairman "will reject any such deficit."

It was a historic first, for the revolutionary new budget committee was established only this January and, in effect, this was the first pronouncement, though informal, on the first budget. And it was the first effort under the new mechanism to force Congress to take an overall view of America's finances instead of the piecemeal view, committee by committee, as in the past.

Drama in the air

There was drama in the air as Mr. Muskie raised his tall figure on the Senate floor to plead for restraint for the President-threatened veto, House

and Senate conferees were concluding multibillion-dollar tax negotiations in another part of the Capitol, and the rush to unprecedented peacetime deficits looked like a stampede.

At stake in the quiet admonishment, too, was the test of the new congressional budget mechanism and whether it would work in the pressure of the worst national recession since the 1930s.

This was the essence of Mr. Muskie's somber financial picture:

— Federal spending of \$388 billion "after cutting the President's proposals to the bare bones."

— Current working estimate of

revenues for fiscal year 1976 "almost \$390 billion, depending, of course, on how the economy fares."

Unavoidable deficit?

— Deficit — approximately \$68.4 billion. Mr. Muskie called it "virtually unavoidable."

But that was only the start of Mr. Muskie's enumeration of proposed congressional expenditures that would bring the overall U.S. deficit to above \$100 billion unless Congress heeds his warning.

There are scores of other "attractive proposals" for additional spending, Mr. Muskie said, including more public works, more public service employment, and revenue sharing to states; combined price tags are \$19 billion to \$24 billion. This is "merely a sample of the kinds of proposals which Congress is going to see," he warned. Add those to tentative spending already indicated, he said, and it would bring a \$390-billion budget. Still others would boost it to "\$420 billion."

"So the White House estimate of a \$100 billion deficit is not impossible," he declared.

10 major categories

Under the new budget mechanism the key Senate and House committees eventually will send Congress target resolutions for spending and revenue early in each year, divided into 10 major outlay categories. By May 15 each year these must be passed by both chambers, with a second resolution, Sept. 15, to reconsider the budget.

The plan is not yet fully operative. But Mr. Muskie, March 26, essentially launched the system.

Eskimo village turns down installation of TV

By the Associated Press

Iqloolik, Northwest Territories
The predominantly Eskimo settlement of Iqloolik on the north end of the Melville Peninsula has rejected the introduction of television into the community.

In a referendum, 53 voted against the introduction of television services, 47 voted in favor, and 26 wanted more time to study the effects television would have on their children and their way of life.

Ken MacRury, a community development officer in Iqloolik, said he thinks many people in the community "are concerned that their culture will be eroded by TV."

Housing market awaits buyers

By the Associated Press

Washington
The deflated housing market has seen interest rates decline recently. Mortgage lending institutions report more and more money is available for home buyers. But the market is still waiting for the buyers.

While the number of starts on new houses remains about 40 percent below a year ago and the mood of home buyers remains cautious, officials are encouraged by the developments in the lending markets.

"At least this total despair is gone," said Michael Sumichrast, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders.

The latest encouragement for home buyers, home builders, and the economy in general came Tuesday in the Federal Home Loan Bank Board's report that in February people deposited \$3.1 billion more than they withdrew at savings and loan institutions for the second month in a row. A third \$3 billion month is expected for March.

As recently as last September deposits were shrinking by \$1 billion a month, drying up what is the industry's largest source of loans. The flood of new money now means easier credit for buyers and builders.

Portugal moves further to the left

New Cabinet includes second Communist; military council has last word on legislation

By Richard Mower
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
The left-wing revolutionary regime in Portugal has shifted further to the left with the formation of a new cabinet, the fourth since the right-wing dictatorship was overthrown on April 25 last year.

The Communist Party representation is strengthened by the inclusion of movement (MDF), a Communist satellite organization.

Communist Party Secretary-General Alvaro Cunhal, who stays on as Minister without Portfolio, is joined in the Cabinet by a fellow party member, Alvaro de Oliveira, Minister of Transport and Communications.

The Socialist Foreign Minister, Mario Soares, has made way for a military man, Maj. Melo Antunes. Mr. Soares, who is secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, had been wanting to leave the Foreign Affairs Ministry to devote his full energies to the crucial elections scheduled for April 25, but Mr. Soares remains in the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio. Major Antunes has Socialist support.

The new Cabinet is one of several signs of a swing to the left following the half-hearted coup attempt on March 11 that resulted in the flight abroad of Gen. Antonio de Spínola, the revolutionary regime's first President.

Immediately after the abortive coup the Portuguese military set up a Supreme Revolutionary Council with sweeping powers including the right to enact and veto legislation. The Revolutionary Council will thus override at will decisions of any future elected government.

One of the first acts of the Revolutionary Council was to exclude three political parties from participation in the coming elections. Two extreme Marxist groups that might have outflanked the orthodox, Moscow-line Communist Party are affected. At the other end of the political spectrum the Christian Democrat Party (PDC) has similarly been suspended.

Another non-Marxist party, the Social Democratic Center (CDS), was spared, but the CDS has been hurt because it had joined forces with the banned PDC for the elections. The

CDS now has the nearly impossible task of replacing with its own candidates the 80 vacancies caused by the ban against the PDC.

The Supreme Revolutionary Council also used the March 11 coup fiasco to rush through the nationalization of banks and insurance companies.

It announced this week that a counter-revolutionary "Portuguese Liberation Army" is organizing itself on Spanish soil. The disclosure appears to have been intended for its effect inside Portugal, for no official demarche has been made to the Spanish Government.

The new Cabinet, comprising 13 civilians and seven military officers with Brig. Vasco Gonçalves continuing as Prime Minister, is not a government in the usual sense, since its function will be simply to carry out the decisions of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

That it took two weeks of discussions and maneuvering to put the Cabinet together reflects civilian opposition to the regime's overall military control. The Socialists and the Popular Democrat Party (PPD) in particular have been fighting military dominance.

"We cannot consent to exchange a real pluralist democracy for any kind of authoritarian regime," says PPD leader Francisco Sá Carneiro.

"We have not rid ourselves of one kind of imperialism simply to fall into another one," declared Mario Soares at a Socialist rally.

The elections set for April 25 are to choose a constituent assembly that will write a new constitution for Portugal.

Jefferson; inventor who never held a patent

By the Associated Press

Washington
Thomas Jefferson, first supervisor of the U.S. Patent Office when he was Secretary of State, was an inventor of note although he never applied for a patent.

Among his inventions was an improvement in the mold board of the plow, an important contribution to U.S. agricultural development. He also invented a folding chair or stool that could be used as a walking stick.

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Photo by courtesy of the Mansell Collection, London
"Flagellation": By Piero della Francesca (1410-1492)
Courtesy of the Ducal Palace in Urbino, Italy

Kenneth Clark on the world's great art

On February 27 the Home Forum page concluded a series called The Ultimate Collection. The directors of 11 museums around the world had responded to the question "If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which ones would you choose?"

The choices were richly varied; the reasons for the choices subjective and fascinating. The editor of this page then asked Lord Clark to comment on the fact that so little modern art had been chosen — and to make his own five choices.

Although Lord Clark is not a director of a museum in the conventional sense, he is director of a superb and vast awareness of the relation of art to life.

In his two books "Civilisation" and "The Romantic Rebellion" (as well as in the television series based on these books) he has opened the eyes of a generation to fresh sensibilities, to heightened ways of looking, to individual determinations of the place of art in daily life.

Lord Clark replied:

Dear Mrs. Buckmaster,

Forgive my delay in answering your letter, but I have been away in Egypt.

If I were to think of five works of art which I would like to have in my own collection I certainly would not include anything of the twentieth century, except perhaps a late Cézanne of the Mont Ste. Victoire.

I did in fact own one of the most famous Matisse's in the world, "The Atelier" now in the Duncan Phillips Collection, but I was glad when it left the house. I admire Matisse greatly, but a picture in one's own house is a very different proposition from a picture in a gallery.

The pictures I would choose would be Piero della Francesca's "Flagellation," Giorgione's "Tempesta," Rembrandt's "Polish Rider," Poussin's "Meeting of Ruth and Boaz," and Turner's "Norham Castle."

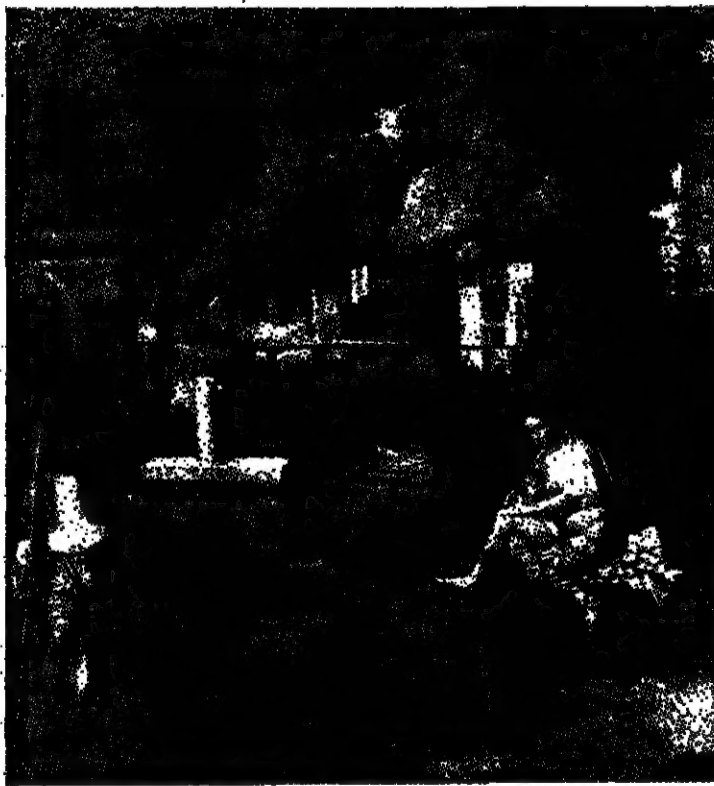
Nothing done in the present century can hold a candle to these, excepting, as I say, a few late Cézannes.

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth Clark



Copyright © 1936 by the Frick Collection, New York
"The Polish Rider": By Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669)



Courtesy of the Gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts, Venice
Photo by courtesy of the Mansell Collection, London
"Tempesta": By Giorgione (1475-1510)



Photo by courtesy of Girardon
"The Four Seasons, Summer (The Meeting of Ruth and Boaz)": By Nicolas Poussin (1593-1665)
Courtesy of the Louvre, Paris



Courtesy of the Tate Gallery, London
"Norham Castle, Sunrise": By Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851)

The Monitor's daily religious article

Suffering has no place

God has never cursed man, nor caused him to suffer. God is Love, capable only of loving. We need never suffer under the delusion that God has caused or condoned pain, poverty, deformity, loneliness, grief — misery of any kind — in our lives. Nor has He left us helpless in the face of suffering.

In the Old Testament, people's concept of God was that He was the cause of both good and evil. And yet we have God's promise, "Surely blessing I will bless thee." The concept of God as divine Love gradually developed, as the spiritually enlightened perceived such qualities as intelligence, justice, mercy, goodness, and purity as belonging to God. Then came Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, who not only taught but demonstrated by healing many of suffering of every sort that "God is love." And he promised and expected that his followers would accomplish even greater things than these if they really followed him.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." Discord, then, is never a fact of man's existence, but is only a lie about him. And a lie has no power when it is found out.

How important, then, is our "right understanding of Him." And we can begin by perceiving infinite Love as All, filling all space, leaving no room for anything that is unlike itself. Divine Principle, God, is the only cause, and all creation is the perfect effect. Love is the only lawgiver, upholding the universe in con-

stant harmony through Love's unfailing laws. Divine Mind is the only intelligence, governing all with infinite wisdom. Divine Life includes all being, and all existence is Life's eternal, effortless reflection. Divine Spirit is the only substance, and Spirit's creation is perfect and eternal.

When we begin to glimpse man's true, spiritual nature as the image and likeness of God, inseparable from Love, we are seeing him as he actually is — formed by Love, motivated by Love, governed, guided, upheld, and tenderly cared for by Love. Understanding our Father-Mother God as Love and man in his true, spiritual being as the beloved child of God enables us to discern the impossibility and unreality of any other so-called cause or effect.

Suffering has no place in Love. God's promise to Abraham, "Surely blessing I will bless thee" is valid for each of us today. Christian Science explains that it is our divine right to understand and demonstrate God's goodness in our daily lives, that we are never helpless against suffering. God gives us the strength and ability to overcome suffering. "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man," writes Mrs. Eddy.

As we exercise our God-given ability by conscientiously and consistently denying all that is unlike good because it is ungodlike and therefore unreal, we will prove that matter cannot control us or make conditions for us. Our lives will be happier.

¹Hebrews 6:14; ²1 John 4:8; ³Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 390; ⁴Science and Health, p. 393.

Daily Bible verse

Behold, God is mine helper: the Lord is with them that uphold my soul. Psalms 54:4

Postlude

For this pausing on the balance
Of the spinning circle of days,
I thank the Lord of earth and sky
Who carried me on a wing's tip
Through the terror riding the wind,
Past the spit of shuddering seas,
With my memories like jewels
Wrapped in a neckerchief of holes,
To this haven of my own hearth,
With peace waiting on my pillow
And a cat's comfort by my stool
Where in my apron I can cup
The shining treasure I brought home.

Mary Roselofs Stott

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, March 27, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

Deficit danger

Even while House and Senate conferees are scurrying to finish before Easter recess the country's No. 1 legislative task — a recession-fighting tax-cut bill — they should keep a close eye on the massive budget deficits looming ahead.

A short time back the administration was talking about a \$80 billion deficit for fiscal 1975 ending in June, and a \$50 billion deficit for fiscal 1976. It now appears that fiscal '75's deficit will be nearer \$45 billion, and next year's at least \$80 billion.

This is not to say that the tax-cut bill, which will likely be in the neighborhood of \$25 billion when it reaches President Ford, will be irresponsibly large. Congress, and particularly the Senate, may be faulted for gussying up the bill with items that have more political than economic justification. But the stimulus from such a tax-cut bill would not of itself sow the seeds of another round of inflation.

Congress, however, may find that the tax-cut bill and its next order of business, an energy bill, may have used up about all of its room for more liberal spending. Granted, some economists say Congress should not give way to "fiscal acrophobia" and shy away from high deficit totals. Most of the deficit, they point out, will be the result of lost government revenue due to the recession, not of congressional free-spending. And

a sharp stimulus now, they say, will reduce the risk of a string of deficits over the next several years.

Nonetheless, Congress should be wary of overcompensating for the effects of the recession. The Office of the Budget warns that Congress already has on the table proposals that would raise next year's deficit to over \$100 billion. Not all of this legislation will pass, so the \$100 billion is an artificial figure. But trying to make up for what recession did to agriculture, housing, auto and other industries, and at the same time extend health care and other benefits, may lay open Congress to the charge of recklessness.

Congress's present temptation to overreact was foreseen last year. Even conservative economists were worried that if federal monetary policy was too severe and jerked the economy into recession, the danger was that Congress would take matters into its own hands and set the stage for a worse inflationary spiral after the recovery.

In fairness, Congress has not as yet responded irresponsibly to what its Joint Economic Committee calls "the most grave economic emergency in the postwar era." But it must recognize that massive deficits carry as serious long-range implications as does the recession emergency they are designed to attack.

Communist gains in Portugal

It looks less and less likely that Portugal will emerge from its revolution against dictatorship with a democratic government. The Communists and leftists continue to make inroads. Those forces that opposed the dictatorship and want a liberal, mildly socialist democracy are fast losing ground. Sadly, the Portuguese people have had little to say.

The Communists have picked up a second seat in the new Cabinet. They also brought into the government a member of the leftist Popular Democratic Movement who is even more radical.

Fortunately, the Socialists and Popular Democrats retained two seats each. But the Socialists lost the key posts of the interior ministry, which controls the election machinery, and the foreign ministry.

The latter change suggests Portugal will begin to develop a new foreign policy. Former Foreign Minister Mario Soares, a Socialist strongly oriented toward Western Europe, has been replaced by Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes of the Armed Forces Movement. Major Antunes was deeply involved in the decolonization of Portugal's Africa territories and is known to favor Portugal's move away from Western Europe toward the "third world."

It is also reported that the Armed Forces Movement intends to keep its policymaking power for the next four years. A provision to this effect may be written

into the new Constitution after the upcoming elections.

That is ominous news for those who look to the elections as providing the last chance for the emergence of a more moderate and centrist government.

One would like to accept at face value what Capt. Joao Tomaz Rosa, a leading member of the AFM, said in Washington the other day. Portugal would be a socialist state, he commented, but it would never go Communist or become a Soviet dependency. In his words: "There is absolutely no possibility of Portugal becoming a Soviet base."

The words sound reassuring. He may mean them. But the point is that a tense struggle is under way between those that want an independent, socialist Portugal and those that would like to give the Russians something and change the country's whole foreign policy. How that struggle will end is far from clear.

This gives Washington and its NATO allies cause for watchful concern. It also suggests that the time is ripe for a close consultation of the allies and a search for new approaches. It is wise that the West keep a low, cautious profile and refrain from any act that would suggest intervention in Portugal's internal affairs.

The Portuguese must work this out themselves. The West must be prepared to adapt to changing conditions but it could compound the problem if it started meddling.

A spring song for solar energy

The spring sun was shining when the Monitor's latest article on solar energy arrived, and for a glorious moment almost anything seemed possible.

Certainly, in contrast with the days when solar energy seemed faddishly futuristic, it now seemed perfectly reasonable for the head of Washington's Energy Research and Development Administration to tell our interviewer such things as this:

That the government was getting under way a plan for trying out solar heating systems in more than 1,000 homes and commercial buildings;

That the looked-for result would be a network of manufacturers making solar heating and cooling systems for builders;

That, within 5 to 10 years, the option of sun-powered home heating should be available to many Americans.

These prospects, based on legislation already passed, make it easier for the sunshine thinker to credit the earlier prediction by a California scientist: that by installing solar equipment in two-thirds of American homes during the next three decades, "more

energy would be saved each year than is currently produced."

What causes a slight cloud to darken the glow of a solar spring is the need for more money to move ahead on all the fronts of solar energy — including the production of electricity — as fast as technology permits. The latter presents limits to the additional progress that might be made by merely more and more money. But this threshold has not been reached. Under the solar heating and cooling act, \$60 million has been authorized for five years. Under another solar energy act, the figure is \$75 million for fiscal 1976. These sums represent much more than the U.S. has been spending — but still a lot less than for, say, nuclear breeder reactor development (\$499 million in fiscal 1975).

As implied by the home and commercial solar heating and cooling program, much of the basic technology is known; it is the practical development of it on a large scale that is needed. Even with maximum resolve it cannot come overnight. But as long as forward-looking steps are reported on sunny spring days, the energy future will look bright in more ways than one.

'All this extra weight will give you such a speedy ride you'll zoom right up the next hill'



State of the nations

The Vietnam lesson

By Joseph C. Harsack

Let us first try to be clear about the who, what, and why of the unrolling tragedy in Vietnam in order that we may then try to learn the lesson which events of this kind bring with them. There should be no repetition of such human misery.

Congress is the immediate who. It denied both to the government of South Vietnam and of Cambodia the assurance of the resupply of weapons and ammunition which is essential to military operations. If the government of South Vietnam had been sure of sufficient resupply it would probably have been able to keep the fighting away from the cities and coastal plains and very probably have held its enemies at bay in the mountains. President Thieu had enough soldiers at his disposal. They are well trained and capable professionals. They had excellent weapons. They have not been defeated in battle.

But without an assured supply of ammunition any general must first begin to husband what he has, and then be forced to do what has now happened — give up less important territory and fall back on his main cities, on his food supply, and on his military bases. By refusing the assured supply of ammunition Congress forced President Thieu into the decision to abandon the mountains and much of the northern part of his country. And this in turn triggered another wave of humans fleeing from the unknown.

The misery and horror were on a larger scale at the time of the partitioning of India. This is as bad in kind. Congress caused it by its refusal to listen when President Ford and Secretary Kissinger begged for the resupply and warned of what is now happening. But in fairness to the Congress it must be noted that it was responding to the general wishes of the American people as expressed in the public opinion polls and in letters to Washington. The evidence seems to be solid that an overwhelming majority of the American people wanted a total end to the American role in Southeast Asia.

So in placing the blame we must go back behind Congress to a revolution of American public opinion against the commitment to Southeast Asia. What caused that revolution? The answer is clearly the over-commitment and the mistaken think-

ing which lay behind the decision by Lyndon Johnson in early 1965 to put half a million American soldiers into Vietnam.

That was the beginning of the longest war in American history. It became the most unpopular and the most divisive. It wracked the country in internal strife. It produced the revolution which has in its turn now taken a further toll in human misery in Vietnam. And this revolution and its consequences put a tragic end to a phase in history which opened in March of 1947 when President Truman asked Congress for aid for Greece and Turkey.

The Truman Doctrine — a commitment to help anyone asking for help against an attempted Communist take-over — worked for Greece and Turkey. It worked again in Korea. It was used sparingly and successfully by President Eisenhower in Lebanon. It was invoked by President Kennedy for the preliminary phase of the Vietnam commitment. It got out of control and it failed for President Johnson in Vietnam. The Johnson commitment proved to be too heavy a burden for the American people to carry so long.

The span of history from the declaration of the Truman Doctrine to its present collapse is marked by one major difference between Soviet and American behavior. American soldiers were sent directly into combat, on a large scale, in both Korea and Vietnam. They were used without bloodshed in Lebanon and with relatively little bloodshed in the Dominican Republic. But they were used.

While the United States was sending its own troops into these situations the Russians operated through local forces. Moscow used its own troops only to put down rebellion in satellite countries which had already been brought under its discipline. But it never sent Soviet troops into a contested condition like that in Korea and Vietnam. In other words, since World War II the Soviet Union has sustained its world position by less expensive methods than has the United States. It never committed an over-commitment, hence has not suffered the revolution which has now closed the story of the Truman Doctrine.

The lesson, I submit, is self-evident from the above.

Mirror of opinion

William E. Colby, director of the beleaguered Central Intelligence Agency, gave Congress a grim warning of the damage already done to national security operations by what he called "exaggerated" press allegations — and the potential future damage inherent in pending probes by publicity-seeking Washington lawmakers.

In a rare public testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee, Colby undertook to deny charges in The New York Times and elsewhere that the CIA conducted "massive illegal domestic intelligence operations." Admitting that some minor stretching of the CIA charter may have occurred in pursuing possible

foreign links to American dissidents, Colby nevertheless insisted:

"It was neither massive, illegal nor (fundamentally) domestic, as charged. All our operations were made at presidential directive and under authority of the National Security Act."

This admittedly real consideration, he went on, was negligible when compared with the harm done to national security operations by what he termed "hysterical" charges against the agency.

What the director clearly suggested was that the forthcoming select committee probes, with their built-in danger of private-session leaks, are a dandy way of serving the curiosity of

Dirty tricks and dirty linen

By Charles W. Yost

Rarely if ever in American experience has there been such exuberant publicity about clandestine activities. No newspaper or TV news program these days is complete without another "revelation" about the CIA — overthrowing governments, plotting to assassinate foreign leaders, spying on American citizens, dredging Soviet submarines out of the depths of the Pacific.

The public appetite for disclosures about the secret iniquities of the United States Government, whetted by Watergate, is now being sustained by even more exciting fare. What could be more fascinating than real-life spy stories, particularly when the line between truth and fiction is so often bewitchingly blurred.

Where there's smoke there's fire, but not always a conflagration. For a quarter century the CIA enjoyed a license not to disclose activities which were quite unprecedented in American history — and committed the excesses which usually go with such license. Perhaps it is only fair that it now should not only be called to account but subjected to an embarrassing public striptease.

Are U.S. interests being well served, however, by the substitution, in this sensitive area, of one excess for another? What in fact is the proper role of the intelligence agency in a democracy in our present circumstances?

It is to be hoped that the several congressional committees which have recently been charged with investigating the past in this respect will resist the temptation merely to contribute to the striptease, and will instead concentrate their attention and exercise their judgment on policies and safeguards for the future.

The CIA is of course a product of cold war. The cold-war environment conditioned it. Created to counter the KGB, it came almost inevitably to imitate it, and to diverge from its asserted aim of gathering intelligence into the glamorous and corrupting realm of covert operations.

Decisions to do so, however, were not taken primarily by junior or even senior CIA operatives but by presidents, secretaries of state, and their principal political advisers. Sometimes, conspicuously in the Bay of Pigs, the CIA misled their masters, and themselves, about their capabilities. Almost everyone, however, equating the size and pretensions of the covert establishment with real power, grossly overestimated its capacity to change the course of history, to install or to overthrow governments. It was used and misused because it was there.

The fact is that neither Russians nor Americans have in the past 30 years had many notable successes in this form of "diplomacy," and when they seemed to have, it was usually because what they were, contriving was going to happen anyway.

Readers write

Privacy and ID cards

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Privacy and freedom are once again under subtle attack. This time the suggestion has come from the director of the U.S. Passport Office that all Americans be required to carry government ID cards complete with fingerprints.

Only two months ago the Federal Privacy Act became law. We are finally witnessing effective review of the investigatory and record-keeping powers of the FBI and the CIA. On the one hand we are moving to protect individual privacy and security from unnecessary surveillance, but on the other hand we see the unrelenting demand from the bureaucracy for more control.

When we are stamped, sealed, quantified, traced, and ultimately regulated, how long will it take to investigate how it happened and formulate a program to reverse the process? I strongly suggest that we oppose a national registration system before the computers can be programmed.

Bruce D. Williamson
State Representative
Bloomington, District 38A
St. Paul, Minn.

The Red Army, not the KGB, conquered Eastern Europe, except for Czechoslovakia where before the 1948 coup the Czech Communist Party already controlled the police, the trade unions, and the ministry of information. Castro was not put in power by the Communists but vice versa. Nowhere else have the Russians taken over, and their record of failures is an impressive one.

The same could be said of American covert operations. Iran and Guatemala were successes, but a case can be made that both would have gone as they did without U.S. intervention. The same is certainly true of Chile. Most operations of this kind elsewhere were abysmal failures.

Yet despite this unimpressive record the reputation of the CIA worldwide has become both so magical and so nasty that, whenever anything politically unpalatable occurs in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, it is immediately blamed on that convenient scapegoat. When the U.S. derives so little benefit and so much blame for this sort of activity, it would seem high time to abandon it altogether.

Senator Abourezk (D) of South Dakota has introduced legislation which would deny funds to carry out activities in a foreign country which would be contrary to its laws or those of the U.S. Intelligence-gathering would, however, be expected. In other words, the CIA's covert operations would be totally banned, while its intelligence operations would continue.

The Senator is under no illusion that dirty tricks could be wholly eliminated by legislative fiat, not indeed that any form of congressional oversight would be much more effective in the future than it has been in the past. Still he believes that such a prohibition, coupled with an acute and warranted fear of leaks, could shrink the dirty tricks to very rare instances.

I myself would go somewhat further and also cut sharply the CIA budget and bureaucracy for intelligence-gathering. Much of the military information the U.S. needs could be collected only by their special means, but most of the political and economic information they gather could be obtained overtly by other agencies at much less risk and cost. Indeed there are nearly as many dirty tricks performed in intelligence-gathering as in covert operations.

It would seem highly desirable, therefore, that both the Congress and the media henceforth shift their attention from past sins, titillating as that subject is, to concrete legislative measures designed to curb excesses in the future. Ample evidence is already at hand. There is much to be said for an almost total ban on covert operations, and for drastic pruning of the CIA budget as a whole.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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Law and security

To The Christian Science Monitor:

While one can only admire a stand taken strictly on the basis of law, it could well damn U.S. security interests. (Monitor editorial, "The Cyprus imbroglio.")

Perhaps only the emotional residue left by Vietnam and Watergate caused my alarmed reaction to this statement, but it shocked me to find anything of such sinister implications in a newspaper of the Monitor's high moral caliber, at a time when the world cries out for more such stands taken strictly on the basis of law." South Laguna, Calif.

Lithuanians and detente

To The Christian Science Monitor:

To those of us who had hoped that the new spirit of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union would amount to more than rhetoric, recent actions taken by the Soviet Union have been devastating.

In the last several weeks news reports from Moscow by the Russian physicist, Sakharov, telling of mass arrests and imprisonments of Russian and Lithuanian dissidents for the publication or distribution of the Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church are shocking and bewildering.

Detente had come to mean a relaxation of the iron fist of the Communist regime, providing for the beginning of religious and personal freedom to the people of the captive nations.

However, these latest anti-human rights actions taken by the KGB give rise to the many more doubts concerning the sincerity of the Soviet Government and its commitment to detente.

Dorchester, Mass. Anthony Matoska

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.